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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 49 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

SHOLAPUR WORKERS DRIVEN TO DOWN TOOLS

OGPU TO BE DISBANDED

Soviet Decision To Have New Commisariat For Home Affairs

NO MORE MILITIA

Move Born Out Of Feeling Worst Battles Have Been Won

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MOSCOW, Feb. 26.

The Soviet is organising a new commissariat for internal affairs corresponding to the British Home Office.

It will take over the functions of the O. G. P. U., which will be largely disbanded, and also the existing militia services. The new move is the outcome of a feeling that the worst battles against internal enemies have been won.

Nevertheless the fight against enemy elements will not be slackened.

RUSSIAN CIRCUS BLAZE SEQUEL

2 More Horses Die And Others In Precarious Condition

BENARES, Feb. 26.

In connection with the fire in Irako's Russian circus which occurred on February 23, two horses expired out of 15 animals sent to the hospital that day. The condition of other animals is reported to be precarious.—United Press.

SIR CHARLES WATSON DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Death occurred at Colchester of Sir Charles Cunningham Watson.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Charles Cunningham Watson, whose death is announced, held important political positions in India with whom his association ranged over a number of years. The first office he held was as Assistant Collector of Poona (1898-1901). Thereafter he rose in the service and served as political agent in several Indian States. He became Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India in 1924.

His last appointment was that of the Political Secretary to the Government of India from which he retired last year.

LEEDS WINS IN FIRST DIVISION

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the first division of League football match Sheffield on Wednesday, lost to Leeds by 2 goals to none.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS

Official Figures

LONDON, Feb. 26.

1,756 warships were built for the British Empire, United States, Japan, France, Italy, the Soviet and Germany during the year ended 1st February, according to the official return. This is fewer than the previous year by 16. In the building return Britain has 24 destroyers scheduled and the United States 32.

SUBMARINES.

Britain 9; United States 6; Japan 6; France 15; Italy 22.

CRUISERS.

Britain 10; United States 11; Japan 2; France 6; Italy 6.

The Soviet owns 3 battleships, 6 cruisers, 2 cruiser minelayers, 17 destroyers and 16 submarines.—Reuter's Special.

Salvation Army Commissioner Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.

Death is announced of the prominent Salvation Army Commissioner John B. Laurie.

But Council Ignores Grave Situation

LEAVE TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE REFUSED

Labour Office To Inquire Into Wage-Cut

"There is nothing extraordinary or exceptional in the situation in Sholapur which requires any special measures to be urgently taken," said Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day when Mr. R. R. Bakhale asked for leave to move his adjournment motion to raise a debate on the situation created in Sholapur "as a result of the closure of mills and Government's action in the matter."

The Home Member said that action had been taken against three labour leaders under the District Police Act to prevent them from making inflammatory speeches. He claimed that that the matter did not seem to be of urgent importance.

The President took the sense of the House and as the motion did not get the requisite support, leave to move adjournment was not granted.

LABOUR OFFICE TO INQUIRE

On Monday Sir Ghulum Hussain Hidayatullah, Leader of the House, made a statement that Government have instructed the Labour Office in Bombay to make a special investigation into the condition of the cotton mill industry in view of the reduction in wages which have been effected or are in contemplation in several centres. The inquiry will be on the following facts:

The extent of reduction in wages of work people employed in cotton mills in the Presidency since January 1, 1926; whether these reductions have been uniform at every centre; whether the cost of living of the working classes has fallen and to what extent; what has been the average rise or fall in real wages during this period in various centres; where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated and the reasons therefor; the extent to which rationalisation has been introduced in the cotton mills and the effect such schemes have had upon the wages and the condition of work of the operators. Lastly, the extent of unemployment in the cotton mill industry and its causes.

In Spite Of Huge Profits By Mills

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"

Nearly 20,000 textile workers in Sholapur are on strike for the last five days. On the 15th instant which was a pay day, the workers of the Sholapur 'C' mill came out on strike, demanding the restoration of 12½ per cent cut in their wages for January. Ever since notices of the wage-cut had been put up at the beginning of January the discontent among workers had been gathering strength and several meetings were held at which the workers declared that they would resist the cut by means of a general strike. Rumours of the impending wage-cut had been afloat even in the month of December, and while the workers were making their plans for action, two of their leaders, Messrs Sane and Karadkar, were arrested on a charge of making seditious speeches. The case against them is still going on at the Sholapur Sessions Court and they have been refused bail.

LEADERS GAGGED

The strikers of the Sholapur 'C' mill were joined by the workers of the Jam Mill on the 16th instant. On this day, notices were served on three leaders of the workers, Messrs. Beke, Dandekar and Nandedkar, restraining them from delivering any speeches for two months. The next day the strike extended to the Vishnu Mill and the Sholapur 'A' and 'B' mills. The Laxumi mill came out on the 19th instant, and the general strike was in full swing on the 21st instant when the last mill, Narsingirji, joined in.

PROCESSION DISPERSED

On this day a huge procession of the strikers was dispersed by the police and Mr. Beke was served with a summons on the charges of leading out the procession without previous permission. Next day, the District Magistrate issued an order under Sec. 144, banning all meetings.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE

The workers had no alternative to a general strike when they found themselves being forced to submit to the huge wage-cut of 12-1/2 per cent. The wages in Sholapur mills are already extremely low as compared with the wages in other textile centres in India. A weaver in Sholapur working on two looms earns about Rs. 25 only whereas a weaver in Bombay earns about Rs. 40 for the same work. A woman reeler gets only Rs. 5 per month. Moreover, part of the wages is paid in kind. Every worker gets four pailies (16 seers) of jawar in lieu of a part of his wages. The price of jawar has gone down from 4 annas per seer to 3 pice per seer, but the same quantity of jawar is given for the same amount of wages as before.

ALL MAKE PROFIT

At the same time it is worth noting that all he mills in Sholapur are working at a profit even in these days of depression. The Sholapur mill distributed a dividend of 6 per cent in each of the years 1930, 1931 and 1932. The Vishnu mill distributed a dividend of 12 per cent in 1930 and 16 per cent in each of the following two years. The Laxmi Mill distributed a dividend of 24 per cent in 1930 and 16 per cent in each of the following year. The dividends distributed by these mills in 1929 were 55, 24, and 36 per cent respectively. During the ten years from 1919 to 1928 these three mills distributed a dividend of 1195 per cent, 384 per cent and 561 per cent respectively. In spite of these astounding figures of profits, the mill-owners now seek to further to attack the living standards of the workers' by drastic cuts in their wages under the cover of the depression.

WORKERS FIRM

The workers are strong and united. In order to circumvent the order banning meetings, they walk five or six miles each morning to neighbouring villages and hold their meetings there. An attempt is being made to utilise the workers from the "Criminal Tribes settlement' for doing blackleg work.

JAIL FOR SELLING 'HASHISH'

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 26.

The British Consul-General sentenced the Englishman, Cecil Herbert Attfield, to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of 150 sterling and transportation from Egypt on a charge of importing and selling 'hashish.' Attfield serves the sentence at Malta.—Reuter's Special.

RELEASE AND SAVE HIM FROM DEATH!

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 26.

Mufti Kifayatullah, President Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Obeidullah Khan is on hunger strike in the Multan jail. Twenty-six days have already passed. His condition is very critical. There is high temperature and he is spitting blood from lungs. His body is painful and the weight is decreasing alarmingly. One ear has gone deaf. I appeal to His Excellency in the name of humanity, to save the life of this noble, respectable and brave young man by ordering his immediate release. All inhabitants of the Frontier Province, in fact all Indians, would be greatful for this human action.

NO NEED FOR MINISTERS!

Member Springs Surprise In C. P. Council

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

A stir has been caused among the members of the C. P. Legislative Council when a nominated member tabled a resolution suggesting a big cut in salaries of the Ministers. His plea was that the Ministry is unnecessary as the Council is not serious about having one, and that in the event of a fall of the present Ministry, no new Ministry should be formed.—United Press.

8 C. P. CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

Eight Congressmen, including Mr. Haribhau Mohani of Nagpur, Mr. Gadre, Mr. Surendra, Mr. Dattatrant Dastane, Seth Radhakison Bajaj, Mr. Shanker Choudhari and two others whose headquarters were recently transferred from Wardha to Nagpur were arrested this evening under section 7 of Criminal Law Amendment Act and taken to the Central Jail.—United Press.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ FOR BIHAR

WARDHA, Feb. 26.

The visit of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to Bihar in response to Rajen Babu's call, which was cancelled on February 24 due to reasons of health, takes place on February 28.

Sethji breaks his journey at Nagpur for a few hours and, while on way to Patna, he stops at Allahabad and Benares to see Mrs. Swarooprani Nehru and Pandit Malaviya respectively. He will be accompanied by his secretary Pandit Madan Mohan Chaturvedi and Dr. Ramanchar Lohia.—United Press.

"SEDITIOUS" ARTICLE ON EARTHQUAKE

Tamil Daily Forfeits Security

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The security of Rs. 500 furnished by "Gandhi," a Tamil Nationalist Daily of Madras has been declared forfeited by the Government by a notice served today on Mr. Chocka Lingham, the printer and publisher of the news paper.

The order states that the article under the caption: "What Is the Government Doing?" relating to the Bihar Earthquake Relief, published in its issue of January 19 last was seditious.—United Press.

Bombay Governor's "W. P." Propaganda

M. P. Tells Hoare He Will Raise Question In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 26

In the House of Commons Mr. Somerville asked why the Governor of Bombay had urged the members of the legislature openly and definitely to support the White Paper policy in view of the fact that the principles and details of the White Paper were 'sub judice'. A similar question was asked by Sir Alfred Knox.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that it appeared from the newspaper report that the Governor appealed to Indian publicmen to support the general principles of the White Paper openly if they, in fact, approved of them. Sir Samuel Hoare did not see any objection to such an appeal. It was fully understood in India that the White Paper was being considered by the Select Committee and was subject to the approval of Parliament.

Mr. Somerville said that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of reply, he would call attention to the matter at the earliest opportunity.—Reuter's Special.

TERRORIST BILL IN COMMONS

Hoare Evades Direct Answer To Questions

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Sir Alfred Knox inquired in the House of Commons what steps the Government of India had taken to carry out in Kashmir the recommendation of the Glancy Commission.

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that the Commission had been appointed by the Maharaja to whom it reported. It did not rest with the Government of India to act on the recommendations.

Mr. David Grenfell inquired what the main provisions of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act were and asked if the death penalty will be extended to offences not resulting in death or injury to anyone.

Sir Samuel Hoare circulated the Bill's statement of object and reasons, and mentioned the reasons for which death penalty could be passed.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that only the Commissioners appointed under the Bill were empowered to impose death sentences in these cases.

Mr. Grenfell inquired if Sir Samuel Hoare was satisfied that the accused have adequate protection in the trials before the commissioners.

Sir Samuel Hoare reminded that every death sentence must be revised by the High Court.—Reuter

NO RESTORATION OF CUTS NOW

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the Commons Mr. Butler on behalf of Sir Samuel Hoare formally presented the India Pay Temporary Abatement Bill extending until 31-3-1935, the period in which the Secretary of State is empowered to continue the existing cut in the salaries of the Civil Service. The bill passed the first reading.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. WHEAT PRODUCTION

Autumn Campaign For Reduction To Be Reopened

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The campaign of last autumn to induce wheat growers to reduce production will be reopened in response to the widespread demand of the farmers who did not sign the agreement in 1933, has been announced by Mr. Davis, head of Farm Administration N. R. A. Mr. Davis added that the campaign, which applied to approximately 13 million acres of uncontracted land normally used for wheat-growing is not being re-opened because the 1933 campaign has not accomplished the 15 per cent. reduction agreed to under the International Wheat Agreement.

SOVIET GOLD FOR BERLIN

RIGA, Feb. 26.

Eight tons of Soviet gold, from the Lena Fields and elsewhere passed through Latvia to-day "en route" to Berlin.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS Rs. 24 LAKHS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund totals Rs. 24,62,091-1-3.—(United Press).

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED

All Quiet On Austro-German Frontier

VIENNA, Feb. 26.

The Chancellor's office announces that Dr. Dollfuss is sending no reinforcements to the frontier and all is quiet along the Austro-German frontier. Moreover no trouble is anticipated on the 28th when the Habitch Ultimatum of a minatory character against Austria expires.—Reuter's Special.

NO BENEFIT FOR MAN AT PLOUGH

Middle Class Man Will Profit By Remission Says Patro

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

During the general discussion of the budget in the Madras Legislative Council to-day, several members criticised Government for not giving effect to the resolution passed by the Council asking 25 per cent. of remission of land revenue.

Sir A. P. Patro on the other hand expressed the opinion that if any remission was made, it would not benefit the man at the plough who was really needy but would benefit the middle class man who was not the actual cultivator.

Government members will reply to the debate in the afternoon.—A. P.

Miss Safia Somji

MISS SAFIA SOMJI LEAVES FOR BIHAR

Relief Work Among Women

In response to a telegram from Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, who is organising relief work among the women of Bihar Miss Safia Somji and Miss Vidya Erunza left for Patna on Monday, night to assist in that work.

WHEN SOLDIERS MEET DEAR ONES

Affecting Scenes At Southampton

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Feb. 26.

Affecting scenes were witnessed in Southampton when the first battalion of Northumberland Fusiliers had a brief reunion with their relatives. The battalion is just back from the West Indies after 2½ years' service and only stopped in Southampton for a few hours before proceeding on a further 3 years' service in Egypt.

The men were granted 4 hours' leave on the dock to-day to meet their parents, wives, sweethearts and children who came down from Newcastle in two trains labelled "Northumberland Fusiliers Reunion Special." As soon as the trains arrived the order was given to fall out and the khaki clad men dashed forward to exchange affectionate greetings. Three men who met their sweethearts took advantage of the brief leave and got married before the troopship sailed again.

LINCOLNSHIRE CALLOVER

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Following is the Callover on Lincolnshire:—

Generous Gift 100/9 (Taken and offered); Quartz 100/8 (offered), 13/1 taken; Ole King Sole 100/7 (Offered); Play On 100/6 (Offered); 18/1 taken; Crumpets 18/1 (Offered); 20/1 taken; St. Oswald 20/1 (Offered); Gino 20/1 (Offered); Totaig 20/1 (Taken and offered); Versicle 22/1; Greek Warrior 22/1; Madagascar 25/1; Soldier 28/1 (Offered); Creme Caramel 33/1 (Taken and offered); Ringmaster 33/1 (Offered); Timogue 33/1 (Offered) and Empire Unity 33/1 (Offered).—Reuter's Special.

Comilla, Feb. 25.—Sjt. Shudirendra Kishore Datta Roy, ex-Secretary of the Brahmanbaria Loan Coy., Ltd., who was sentenced for 1-1|2 years by the Sadar S.D.O. of Comilla on charge of submitting false Balance Sheets, has been acquitted on appeal by the District Judge, Comilla.—United Press.

On Monday the Three Papers' Fund reached the total of Rs. 1,65,700

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A well placed Hindoo man (Businessman or Govt. Servant) for a grown up Caste Hindoo educated girl, Bombay Hindoo resident need apply. No caste restrictions. Box No. 2045, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Experienced Lino-operators for the "Bombay Chronicle." Apply with certificates to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted first year arts students for spare time income. Interviews 6-7 evenings all days. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2059)

Wanted a Full-time Clerk, Candidates should obtain particulars from the Honorary Secretary, the Bombay Schools Committee's Employees' Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., Gilder Tank Building, Bombay (7). (8022)

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Sale or Lease Paige Sedan, Six Cylinders, Twenty H. P., sound condition. Excellent for Zanana, Taxi. Reasonable offer accepted. Box No. 2057, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Cambridge Senior July 1934. Submit names soon. Late forms accepted. Enquiries 8-10 morning, 6-7 evening. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2060)

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Fresh Classes for various Commercial Courses such as Corporation of Accountants, Certified Public Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries, Certified Secretaries, London Chamber and Indian Merchants' Chamber, started recently. Also Postal tuition for Higher Banking Examinations. Enrolments proceeding for Oral or Postal Tuition. For Free Prospectus apply at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay. (2050)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertiser granted state monopoly to manufacture product of daily necessity wants capitalist with Rs. 15,000 partly to finance scheme. Apply Box No. 2062, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

East India Insurance Company Ltd., 10, Clive Street, Calcutta, invites application for Chief Agency for Bombay Proper, Sindh and Poona. Experienced persons only to apply for terms. (2061)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Legal Notices

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

Suit No. 9243 of 1933.

Messrs. BUTTERWORTH & CO., (India) LTD., a Joint Stock Company with limited liability having its Registered Place of business at 3 and 4 and 5, Bell Yard, London and a branch Office at 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Versus

G. K. DESHPANDE, Esq., Pleader, 928, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, Next date of hearing, 6th March, 1934. Before the Registrar for Rs. 714-15-6.

By Order,
H. S. MORE,
Deputy Registrar
Court of Small Causes, Calcutta,
The 22nd February, 1934.

8023

Public Notice

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION.

ANNOUNCES that the business now being carried on by it in India, Burma and Ceylon will in future be carried on by and in the name of

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

a Company, jointly owned by SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION and by STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY) and incorporated in the State of Delaware in the United States of America. There will be no change in the management and personnel in the territories above mentioned and STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY will fulfil all contracts and engagements undertaken by SOCONY- VACUUM CORPORATION.

8021

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NEW RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

1. Any graduate of this University, who has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty or has graduated in any Faculty not less than three years before registration will, subject to the payment of the prescribed fee (see 2 and 4 below), be entitled to have his name entered on the Register of Graduates and to vote at the election of Fellows.

2. The fee for the registration of a graduate shall be Rs. 15.

3. Registration may be applied for at any time after a graduate becomes entitled to have his name entered on the register.

4. A graduate whose name has been permanently registered under the previously existing rules in that behalf shall continue on the register. A graduate, who has been hitherto paying an annual registration fee, shall be placed permanently on the register on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 on or before the 31st March, 1934, after which date he will have to seek re-registration on payment of the fee prescribed in (2) above.

(N.B.—Only those graduates whose names are entered on the electoral roll to be published on the 31st March, 1934, will be entitled to vote at elections held subsequent to that date and before the publication of the electoral roll in the following year.)

8005

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LTD.

LOST, MISLAID OR DESTROYED

One share certificate No. 38603 in respect of one share of the Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd., in the name of Sonubai, daughter of Vithal Kanade, deceased, has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. All claims in respect of this one share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; otherwise duplicate share certificate will be issued to the heir of the abovenamed deceased shareholder.

(Sd.) D. J. REGISTRAR,
Secretary.

2026

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th and TUESDAY, the 27th instant on account of Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic & Medico-Electric Department will however remain open as usual.

N. POWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
Bombay 4.
8013

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "ATLAS MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th February, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of twenty-five shares Nos. 632316|632340 of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, in the name of Mrs. Ram Malawi, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Bank, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise Duplicates of the same will be issued to the above party.

Bombay, 22-2-1934.

8025

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

Sale this day at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), the 27th instant at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the party concerned.

Jewellery ornaments of diamonds, emeralds, pearls. Rubies, etc., such as rings, ear-rings, necklaces, brooches, pendants, bangles, bracelets, saree-pins, enamelled buttons and links loose emeralds, rubies, shani stones. etc.,

Terms:—25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:

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181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Havana Maru	9th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Keifuku „	22nd „	26 h „
Yoneyama „	20th „	11th Mar
Atlas „	25th „	8th „
London „	10th Mar.	15th „
Shunko „	11th „	22nd „
Argun „	25th „	8th Apr.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Nai Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT
THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 P.M.

The world's greatest detective in his supreme achievement.

CONAN DOYLE'S "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

matches wits with modern organised crime—and wins.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

Something entirely new in detective drama
with
CLIVE BROOK
MIRIAM JORDAN
ERNEST TORRENCE
It's a FOX PICTURE.

ATTENTION!

MR. JOSHI (of H. M. V. Fame)
IS COMING TO GIVE YOU
A FEAST OF MUSICAL
ENTERTAINMENT AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA BOMBAY
NEXT SATURDAY
(3rd. MARCH 1934)
IN HIS FIRST APPEARANCE
ON THE SCREEN
'SAINT TULSIDAS'
A PICTURE OF HIGH TASTE!
featuring
JOSHI, SHANTA KUMARI,
& JAMNA.
NEXT SATURDAY

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5302	23 Feb.	3 Mar.
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawwa Maru	11600	24 Mar.
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 26.

Cape St. Francis, Gorden, Hongkong.
Col de Lama, Baninoti, Kobe.
Atlas Maru, Kenegal, Kobe.
Keifuku Maru, Sugize, Karachi.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Trieste.
Ormara, Slighthum, Akyab.
Chybassa, Beatty, Calcutta.
Rehmani, Wheeler, Jeddah.
Nardana, Reilly, London.
Rinla, Johnson, Gothenburg.
Bhadur, Dorley, Bassein.

DEPARTURE.
Feb. 27.

Mantur, Legg, London.

LOADING.
Feb. 26.

Steamer C|Mandalay for Karachi.
Steamer Atlas Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Tairea for Durban.

S S Col de Lana:—The Lloyd T Coy.'s steamer Col de Lana, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Cape St. Francis:—The steamer Cape St. Francis, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Atlas Maru:—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Keifuku Maru:—The O S K steamer Keifuku Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Ormara, arrived in harbour on Monday from Akyab, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Rahmani:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Rahmani, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, with a general cargo.

S S C|Mandalay:—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Mandalay, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Nardana:—The M M Coy.'s steamer Nardana, arrived in harbour on Monday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Rinda:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rinda, arrived in harbour on Monday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S. S. Bahadur:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Bahadur arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Mantua:—The P & O S N Coy.'s Extra steamer Mantua, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 26.

S S Mantua for London:—35 bales apricot kernals, M Bhuta & Co.; 16 cases bristles, J E Pestonji & Co.; 15 cases isinglass, 1 case woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co.; 2 bales animal skins, G Suchedina & Co.; 26 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles:—140 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.

For Piracus:—70 bags grounlnut seed, R Shantilal & Co.

For Varna:—50 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

For Izmir:—20 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—40 bales wool raw, Bombay Co., Ltd.; 20 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 28 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn waste, 25 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 155 bags groundnuts, K Madhavji & Co.

For Manchester:—39 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 60 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 100 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Sons; 52 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Barcelona:—30 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 30 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

S S Franenfels for Hamburg:—2,240 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 100 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—3,072 bags groundnuts, 4,900 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 272 bags tuver, A Virji & Co.

For Antwerp:—39 bales hemps, K J Kapadia & Co.

For Boston:—38 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Col De Lana for Trieste:—55 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 100 dms. Castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Venice:—333 bags gingelly seed, B Maheshwari.

For Fume:—2,001 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co.; 680 oags gingelly seed, A H Diab.

S S Atlas Maru for Tientsin:—100 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

S S Keifuku Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Yokohamia:—100 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co.

For Kobe:—216 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co., Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 106 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

S S Hakdote Maru for Osaka:—100 tons iron scraps, A Popatlal & Sons.

For Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Son; 4 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Ginyo Maru for Osaka:—25 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—50 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons; 2,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—250 tons, iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 26.

S S C|o Birmingham from New York, Agents, F F Campbell & Co.:—40 cases sugar; 200 dms. Asphaltum; 311 dms. paraffin scale; 50 lms. petroleum jelly; 286 cases motor cars; 180 cases syrup; 264 cases tyres; 111 cases machinery; 86 cases batteries; 16 cases turpentine; 189 dms. chemicals; 226 dms. lub oil; 32 cases scrap leather; 149 cases anto parts; 290 cases medicine; 425 bales newspapers; 25 cases wheat flakes; 44 cases wood pulp; 620 bags dextrine; 5,220 bags starch; 265 cases lamps; 713 dms. dyes.

MYSORE SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS

Official Year Points To Steady Increase In Education

BANGALORE, Feb. 25.

The annual report on the working of the Mysore University for the past official year shows progress in all branches.

The number of men and women students are steadily on the increase.

The Engineering course is now recognised by the Indian Institute of Engineering, the diploma in Medicine is recognised by the Madras University.

The University has been affiliated to the Cambridge University. While the above represent all the brighter side of the picture there is a gloomier side namely the increasing unemployment among the products of the University, graduates in Arts, Science and Technical courses.—United Press.

MAHAD RIOTING CASE IN SESSIONS

Nine Accused Appeal Against Conviction

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 26.

The Session Judge of Thana has admitted an appeal preferred by Yesu Pandu More and eight others of Karanjkhol (in Mahad taluka of the Kolaba District) against their conviction by the First Class Magistrate, Kolaba, on charges of conspiracy, rioting and causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon, and sentences varying from two years to six months' hard labour in addition to fine and two years' bond after release. The Judge has fixed March 15, for hearing arguments.

The grounds of appeals are that the prosecution story is exaggerated and evidence flimsy and vague, prosecution has failed to show motive for offence, six female eye-witnesses have not been examined, inference regarding the presence of all the accused is wrong and that the benefit of doubt ought to have been given to the accused.

Andhra University Vice-Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent.)
VIZIANAGRAM, Feb. 23.

The Andhra University called for nominations from members of the Senate to the Vice-Chancellorship, since the period of Dr. Sir S. Radha Krishnan expires by March next.

Scrutiny of nominations yesterday showed that Dr. Radhakrishnan was the only person nominated. Hence there will be no election on the 24th instant and Dr. Radhakrishnan will be deemed to have been elected.

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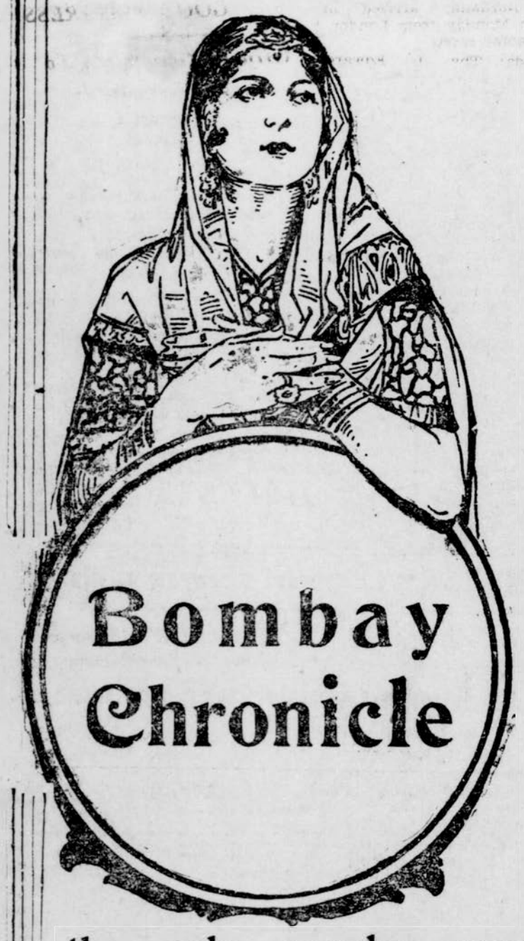

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STOP SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE

Cow Conference Association's Appeal To Calcutta Mayor

The President and Members of the Executive Committee, All-India Cow Conference Association, have addressed a letter to the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, on the subject of slaughter of prime and milch, cattle, and calfs and bulls, stating, "inter-alia that the extreme paucity of good milch cows was due to an unrestricted slaughter of prime and milch cattle in the country, adding that in one slaughter house in Calcutta, viz., in Tangra about 2 lakhs of head of useful cattle are annually slaughtered, most of them in the prime of their lives. The petition proceeding states:—

Twelve years ago on the representation of Sir John Woodroffe, Kt. then President of this Association, your Corporation was pleased to stop the slaughter of calves. Since then attempts have been made from time to time to stop the slaughter of prime and milch cattle also and it appears that a resolution to that effect was passed by the Corporation but for some reason or other the unrestricted slaughter of prime and milch cattle still continues.

"It has also been brought to our notice that vaccine calves with sores not properly healed are allowed to be slaughtered in the Corporation slaughter Houses. We have taken the opinion of the Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, and he thinks that the slaughter of such cattle is injurious to public health.

"HEART-RENDING PRACTICE."

"Another inhuman and heart-rending practice, viz., that of slaughtering and flaying alive of cattle in the presence of others waiting for their turn, is still going on although about 10 years ago this matter was brought to the notice of late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, then Mayor of Calcutta by deputation on behalf of this Association and the Corporation promised to take steps for introducing more human methods of slaughter. It is really deplorable to find that inspite of the solemn promise of the Corporation this horrible practice has been allowed to continue unabated and unattended.

"It also appears that good breeding bulls are also slaughter in your slaughter house. Mr. Blackwood's Report will convince you of the hopeless inadequacy of such bulls in this country. The res-nullius judgment, no doubt, is primarily responsible for the capture and slaughter of breeding bulls. We hope the Corporation will do its best by stopping the slaughter of this useful class of animals also.

"In conclusion, we fervently hope that in your able regime, early and effective steps will be taken by your Corporation in the matters referred to above and slaughter of prime and milch cattle as well as calves and bulls stopped without further delay."

PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE FALSE

Judge Rejects Accused Appeal Against Conviction

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 25.

An appeal preferred by Baliram Gopal who was convicted by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, First Class Magistrate, Kalyan, on a charge of causing grievous hurt under provocation to Kathodya Padu of Dombivli on the night of September 14 last while returning from a "bhajan" party, and was sentenced to a day's imprisonment (till the rising of the court) and a fine of Rs. 60 or in default four months' hard labour, was rejected yesterday by Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana.

According to the prosecution story Padu had gone on the night of September 14 last to a "bhajan" party and when he and another were returning home at about midnight Baliram met him on the way and after exchange of words assaulted Padu with sticks, as a result of which serious injuries were caused to the latter. The defence story was that the complainant was an aggressor and had provoked him.

The Judge, in dismissing the appeal, remarked that the appellant's plea of self-defence was absolutely false, the provocation being slight and the sentence light.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Feb. 26.

A charge of criminal breach of trust has been framed by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla against the managing director (publication of the name and details of the charge has been prohibited by the Court) of the Sun Tobacco Manufacturing Company Limited (in voluntary liquidation) on the complaint of Mr. Shivji Chaturbhuj Shah, a liquidator of the Company.

BOWLING AT THE BATSMAN

Clark Accused By Frank Tarrant

A Patiala message to "The Hindustan Times," dated February 20, says that Frank Tarrant, who umpired the two Test matches at Bombay and Calcutta, has issued the following statement:

On returning to Australia last year, I was asked my views on what is called Body Line in Australia and Leg Theory bowling in English.

Not having seen any of the matches in Australia, I was under the impression that it was the Leg Theory bowling practised by Foster and Hirst, and I considered that quite justifiable.

After seeing it exploited in India under the guidance of Jardine I have come to the conclusion that I was quite wrong. I never realised that a bowler would

E. C. Clark.

deliberately bowl at a batsman. As I have umpired several matches including two Tests, I have had the chance of seeing and hearing things.

I am definitely satisfied that Clark bowls at the batsman with intention to intimidate him. Here are some instances of it at Madras.

Johnstone was not ready for the ball and backed away from his wicket. This annoyed Clark and as he passed; he said "He will take this one." At Johnstone's head the ball flew, but he evidently expected it, and ducked out of the way. When the Yuvaraj cut him past point for a four the next ball passed by his turban. The next ball he again hit for a four and the following ball just missed his head. The crowd by this time were very hostile and if the Young Prince had been hit, I believe they would have rushed the ground. Jardine realised this, and immediately took Clark off. To me this is a positive proof and an admission that Clark was bowling with intent to intimidate the batsman. He only bowled one over.

When he hit Naoomal, the excuse was, that the batsman snicked the ball. If he had not hit it, he would have been hit on the head just the same, and the blow he received was only one inch from a vital spot. Perhaps that snick saved his life. I want to know what would happen if he kills a man, as it is quite likely he will. Will he be charged with "Manslaughter?" From what I have seen I might have to give evidence against him, I wonder if Clark has thought about this. He certainly should.

Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, is nominated as Government Director of the Mysore Sugar Company, Limited, vice Dr. L. C. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., granted leave preparatory to retirement from the service.

Mysore is strongly represented at the British Industries Fair with a wide range of the products for which the State is so well known. Information has just been received from London by Cable that His Majesty the Queen and party honoured the Mysore Stall with a visit and were also pleased to make some purchases.

The valuation by the Actuary of the Public Branch of the Mysore State Life Insurance for the quinquennium ending with 30th June 193., shows that the scheme is working very well and that the Insurance Fund is in a very satisfactory condition. The Actuary recommended the grant of a bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand per annum of the sum assured for the last quinquennium; as also an interim bonus at the same rate until the results of the next valuation are known or until the rate of interest falls below four per cent per annum. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

COULD NOT SPELL "AT" OR "CAT"

Alleged Murderer Unfit To Plead

A youth of 22 who is alleged to have murdered a three-year-old boy whose body was found in a canal was at Leicester Assizes in mail week found to be unfit to plead. He was declared insane and was ordered to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure.

The prisoner was William Hubert Allen, of Metcalfe-street, Leicester. He was charged with the murder of Derek Robb.

Dr. Grierson, senior medical officer of Brixton Prison, said Allen was an imbecile. His vocabulary was nil. He could sign "W. Allen," but could not write his Christian name or address, or spell simple words such as "at," "to" or "cat."

THE "UNTOUCHABLES"

Gandhiji's Attitude To Caste

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following:

Sir,—A few days ago you published an informing but in some respects rather critical article from an Indian correspondent about Mr Gandhi's present tour of India for the emancipation of the untouchables.

The latest number received in England of Mr. Gandhi's weekly paper "Harijan," which reports the progress of his campaign, contains some striking statements from Mr. Gandhi himself on some of the controversial points raised by your correspondent.

The writer of your article explains that a number of Indian reformers, including Dr Ambedkar, the "untouchable" leader, think it would be better to concentrate on definite social reforms, such as school facilities, better housing, adequate water supply, etc., for the untouchables, thereby gradually assimilating them to the rest of the population; and they deplore Mr. Gandhi's emphasis on temple entry. It is clear, however, that Mr. Gandhi's motive in demanding temple entry is not that he is specially anxious to see Hindus and untouchables worshipping together. In one of his recent articles he said he would not mind if very few untouchables actually used the temples; but they must not be debarred from entry. And the right of entry he demands because he believes that until the Hindus welcome the untouchables to their holy of holies the provision of school and other facilities may mean no more than patronage and philanthropy; it will not indicate a real change of heart.

It must not be supposed that Mr. Gandhi is only demanding the right of temple entry. He insists that the economic and social reform must come too, as "a sign and seal of this change of heart." Without these fruits the profession of a changed heart will be unreal. So his weekly paper is constantly giving reports of definite progress, achieved—not only temples opened, but wells and schools opened or specially provided, and many other concrete results.

Your correspondent also queried whether Mr. Gandhi realised that his campaign against untouchability would destroy the caste system, which he is alleged to support. He clearly does realise this. In a discussion given in "Harijan" he is reported as saying: "If untouchability goes, the castes as we know them to-day go. . . The evil is so widespread that in some form or other it runs through the whole Hindu social system and corrupts it. The distinction of high and low is at the bottom of untouchability . . . Regulations about dining and marriage have no direct connection with Varna (caste). The distinguishing feature of Varna is occupation."

"Then," says his questioner, "you will restrict everyone to his father's occupation?"

Mr. Gandhi replies: "Neither I nor anybody else can impose the restriction on anyone else." And he goes on to explain that, in his view, every man is given some special aptitude or function by God, which he must fulfil in this life. If he fulfils that function well, whether it be as priest or scavenger, peasant or ruler, he deserves equal respect. No occupation is higher than other. It is the false belief that some occupations are "higher" than others, and the consequent scramble to get into a "high" occupation, instead of accepting that for which we are fit, that is "disrupting society to-day all over the world." No wonder he says that his idea of the true caste system is "as different from the present caste system as chalk is from cheese,"—Yours, etc.

HORACE G. ALEXANDER.

144, Oaktree Lane, Selly Oak,
Birmingham, February 5.

H. O. H.

LUCKY ADMISSION TICKET NUMBERS

AMUSEMENT PARK

Saturday, 24th Feb.

PRIZE	Rs.	No.	PRIZE	Rs.	No.
1st	100/-	16741	7th	10/-	18000
2nd	60/-	17004	8th	10/-	18500
3rd	40/-	15109	9th	10/-	16821
4th	20/-	15908	10th	10/-	11902
5th	10/-	14183	11th	10/-	20000
6th	10/-	12092	12th	10/-	14323

Sunday, 25th Feb.

PRIZE	No.	Rs.	PRIZE	No.	Rs.
1st	17604	100/-	7th	14037	10/-
2nd	14907	60/-	8th	17202	10/-
3rd	19000	40/-	9th	13819	10/-
4th	16843	20/-	10th	14600	10/-
5th	18101	10/-	11th	20009	10/-
6th	15644	10/-	12th	19302	10/-

MAIN GATES

Saturday, 24th Feb.

PRIZE	Rs.	No.	PRIZE	Rs.	No.
1st	150/-	7889	5th	10/-	4093
2nd	50/-	5992	6th	10/-	3942
3rd	30/-	8005	7th	10/-	9832
4th	20/-	6438	8th	10/-	0000
			9th	10/-	2997

Sunday, 25th Feb.

PRIZE	No.	Rs.	PRIZE	No.	Rs.
1st	5932	150/-	6th	1985	10/-
2nd	4617	50/-	7th	4118	10/-
3rd	3828	30/-	8th	5279	10/-
4th	2999	20/-	9th	1834	10/-
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INDIAN LABOUR AND I. F. T. U.

After a long period of internal uncertainty and many divisions the first definite step towards unity was taken in India first Summer, when a strong Indian National Trade Union Centre was founded, the free trade union centre started after the disruption having combined with the large and powerful Union of Railwaymen. In the same year, on the 24th and 25th December, the united Indian Trade Union Movement, under the chairmanship of Mr. M.K. Bose, held its first congress at Bombay. Unity means national and international growth in strength and discipline; the Congress unanimously decided to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions provisionally for two years.

INEVITABLE DECISION.

In the application for admission it is stated, 'inter alia,' that "this is the first time in the history of the Trade Union Movement in India when a central organisation took an important decision of international affiliation, and that too, by a unanimous vote. It is true that the affiliation is only provisional, and is to continue for two years when the position is going to be reviewed. But having regard to the fact international affiliation was one of the important issues which divided our movement, our present decision was inevitable. Those of us, who have come in touch with the I.F.T.U. and its leaders, are glad to find that the contact that we have built up with you, has now been officially recognised by our movement. Let us hope that within the next two years we shall come closer and nearer and that both sides will derive strength and help from our affiliation with you."

MEANING OF MEMBERSHIP.

The application of membership means that 50 organisations comprising 136,714 Indian workers, declare their international solidarity at a moment when blind nationalism and avaricious armaments capitalists are in all directions devoting their energies to inciting against each other the peoples of the East and West and striving, if possible, to plunge the world into a great racial conflict and cut-throat economic warfare. This fact alone is a guarantee that the affiliation of the Indian comrades will contribute to that mutual strength and help which is referred to in the application. The management bodies of the I.F.T.U. will, undoubtedly, devote special attention to relations with the Indian comrades and approve the affiliation in this spirit.—I.F.T.U.

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EDUCATION ADVANCES IN THE PUNJAB

Noticeable Increase In Number Of Girls Under Instruction

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The annual report on the working of the Education Department in the Punjab for the year ending the 31st March, 1933 shows that in spite of unusual economic depression the Department has made steady progress in certain spheres of its activities. Although the total number of institutions of all kinds has decreased the fall should not cause any serious alarm, since this is in na small measure due to the closing down of a number of inefficient and wasteful primary and adult schools and to a decrease in the number of unrecognised schools for girls.

The problem of rural education has been engaging the attention of the department for a number of years and it is hoped that the new point of view from which this problem is being tackled by making education an organic part of the life in the villages will produce more enlightened, more efficient and mor contented villagers.

It is pleasing to note that despite many adverse circumstances the areas under compulsion have increased by 95. The wastage due to leakage at the primary stage continues to be a serious problem but it is gratifying to note that as a result of the consolidation of institutions, regularity in attendance, which is essential to effective teaching showed a marked improvement.

COMPULSION ADVOCATED.

At a time of such economic depression an indiscriminate recourse to coercive measures may do more harm than good, but it is necessary that an intensive propaganda be launched to create strong public opinion in favour of the enforcement of compulsion. In this connection the co-operation will be forthcoming in an increased manner.

Two Government intermediate colleges were raised to the degree standard during the period under report. Experience has shown that the four-year intermediate institutions fail to attract a large number of students particularly in areas where there are good rival high schools or degree colleges. It is therefore hoped that four year degree colleges will prove more successful from this point of view, and will also help to ease the congestion in Lahore. During the year under report Government appointed an enquiry committee to suggest reforms in university education and the working of the university. It is earnestly hoped that the University will expedite its deliberations.

PROGRESS OF FEMALE EDUCATION

Despite general financial depression female education has made considerable progress. Although the figures for girls still compare unfavourably with those for boys there has been a noteable increase in the number of girls under instruction. It is felt that the education of girls should be much more widely extended beyond the limits of cities and towns and it is hoped that an increased number of qualified teachers for village schools will remove the difficulty. Noteable among institutions for girls opened during the year is the Stratford College for Women, Amritsar. It is hoped that this will meet the increased demand for college education among girls to some extent.

The Hailey College of Commerce, which undertakes to provide higher commercial training, has so far produced 112 graduates including 29 graduates who came out successful during the year under review. Most of these have succeeded in securing appointments. The reduction of the post-matriculation clerical and commercial course to one year in 1930 seems to have resulted in a fall in enrolment and the general opinion appears to be that the students who complete this short course are not up to the mark for the requirements of employers. A further investigation is therefore needed to ascertain whether educational qualifications for admission should be raised or the period of the course again extended.—United Press.

NEW ERA IN CO-OPERATIVE BANKING DAWNS IN SIND

Mr. Punjabi Hopes Mutual Trust Would Prevail In Future Dealing

KARACHI, Feb. 26

A new era in the history of the Co-operative banks in Sind was hearided yesterday when as many as 500 representatives of four district banks of Karachi, Hyderabad Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas met at Khaliqdina Hall and unanimously passed a resolution approving of their amalgamation.

The amendments in the bye-laws securing representation for the deporits through a nomination by the Registrar and a provision for the exclusion of defaulters from their seat on the board of directors were explained and the byelaws were ultimately passed unanimously.

It was generally recognised that the proposed amalgamation would far from detracting from the security offered to depositors, would distinctly add to it. The amalgamated bank will be known as the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank with headquarters at Karachi, and branches in Hyderabad Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas The bank will begin to function from 1st of April. The first board of directors will be composed of the present directors of the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, and two representatives from each of the three district branches, and three directors nominated by registrar, two whereof shall be from the depositors.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

This takes place in July. Mr. L. Punjabi Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was present at the meeting in addressing opined that by amalgamation they have given up their limited sphere in order to gather strenth for the task ahead of them He said that he was struck by the confidence shown by the investing public in the banks which offered depositors not only a reasonable remuneration and security but an additional moral satisfaction that their money would be utilised within the province bp those who are most needy i. e., agriculturists and men of limited means.

Mr. Punjabi hoped the spirit that the spirit of reasonableness, mutual trust and friendliness which characterised the proceedings of the meeting would prevail in all the future relations between the amalgamated bank and its branches in the various districts. He invited their attention of the suggestion that the central banks should be prepared, in collaboration with the representatives of the depositors to examine all loans advanced to the societies in order to allay the douots that might exist, and he requested them to authorise him to nominate committees of enquiry consisting interalia of representatives of the banks concerned and the depositors.

FRANK CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Punjabi urged the necessity, for securing full and Frank Co-operation of all castes and creeds interests for the proper working of these banks. He added: we must all work together with the sole object of ameliorating the economic condition of the weak and the needy, irrespective of any communal or political considerations. The success of our movement has been so far due to the fact that we did not eschew such extraneous considerations but the contrary we definitely look forward to the day when the habit of co-operation fostered by this movement would spread from these credit societies to every phase and walk of life and disperse the forces of separatism, Individualism and narrow sectrianism.

C. P. BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS

Year Closes With Free Balance Of Rs. 3,50,000

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

In presenting the C. P. Budget for the year 1934-35 to the Legislative Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. E. Gordon, Finance Member said:

"On account of improvement in receipts in the closing month of the year, the year 1932-33 actually closed with a free balance of Rs. 498,000 against the estimated balance of Rs. 2,54,000.

In the budget for the current year, the revenue was estimated at Rs. 4,63,67,000. It is now revised to Rs. 4,58,96,000 or a net Revenue has fallen by Rs. 5,86,000 and 'Forest" by Rs. 2,47,000. On the other hand "Excise" and 'Stamps" have increased by Rs. 1,13,00 and Rs. 3,05,000 respectively. To meet the falling revenue expenditure has been correspondingly reduced and in spite of provision amounting to Rs. 16,84,000 having been made for the complete repayment of the outstanding balance of overdraft loan of 1930-31, the expenditure estimate has only risen by 7,45,000, i.e., from Rs. 4,65,79,000 to Rs. 473,24,000. The major portion of the savings in expenditure occurs under "General Administration" (Rs. 82,50,000) Education (Rs. 80,000) and Stationery and Printing (Rs. 2,67,000).

DEBT AND CAPITAL SECTION

Under "Debt and capital section" there is a net surplus of Rs. 9,30,000 against estimated deficit of Rs. 2,42,000. The improvement is mainly due to additional loan to meet capital outlay on irrigation works financed from provincial balances in the past (Rs. 5,41,000), and less expenditure from the Road Fund Account (Rs 2,22,000). The net result of the modifications both in the revenue debt and capital section of accounts is that the deficit in the closing balance of Rs. 2,00,000 estimated in the budget has been wiped out.

The budget for the year 1934-35 provides for a revenue of Rs. 4,73,17,000 and expenditure chargeable to revenue, of Rs. 4,71,08,000 resulting in a revenue surplus of Rs. 2,14,000 Under debt and capital section the net receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,36,000 and the year closes with a free balance of Rs. 3,50,000 and with a balance of Rs. 46,30,000 in the Famine Relief Fund. -United Press.

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Kill mosquitoes with powerful FLIT
Weak imitations of FLIT will bring you no relief from mosquitoes. Don't risk your comfort and health. Powerful FLIT kills mosquitoes by the roomful. Get FLIT and sleep in peace. Look for the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.

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WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES

Two Bangalore Teams Leave For Delhi

BANGALORE, Feb. 26.

Two teams including Athletic and Basket Ball teams will leave Bangalore for Delhi for the Western Asiatic Games with Mr. Das, Physical Director of Y.M.C.A. as a coach and manager.

The following competitors have been elected for various items.

Mr. Changappa (St. Joseph's College—440 yards race, ½ mile race and 1 mile race.

Mr. M. K. Naidu, (Bangalore Amateur) 3 miles and 6 miles races.

Mr. Abdul Shakoor, (Y.M.C.A.) 16 lbs. shot put, and Hammer throw.

Mr. A. Priestly, (Y.M.C.A.) Javelin Disk throw and high jump.

Mr. T. S. Madhavan (Engineering School)—3 miles race.

Mr. A. Gaeue, (Y.M.C.A.)—120 yards, Hurdles, 100 yards, 200 yards races, and Long and Hop Step jump.—United Press.

B. B. AND C. I. GANGMEN'S COMPLAINT

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGDA, February 24.

On account of certain troubles between a number of gangmen and a railway official at Nagda and finding no redress of their alleged longstanding grievances at the hands of the higher authorities, the men approached the B B & C I Railway Union, Dohad and accordingly Mr Nandurbarker the Secretary arrived here this morning.

A meeting of the gangmen was held in which they complained about harrassing treatment meted out to them. The staff alleged that they were required to do the work that was supposed to be of a private nature.

Mr. Nandurbarker assured the staff that the Agent will be requested to make inquiries into their alleged grievances and accordingly negotiations were at once started the result of which is awaited.

In response to the appeal made to the staff a number of gangmen enrolled as members of the Union on the spot.

PERFORMED "PUJA" TO CATCH THIEF!

BANGALORE, Feb. 25.

There was a theft in the house of Captain George at Wheelers Road of a pair of Silver Cups and his orderly seems to have suggested that he would bring a conjurer to spot the thief.

One Muthaiah who was called in for the purpose, is alleged to have performed puja, crushed plantains, mixed them with sugar and distributed them to servants, warning them that the real thief would feel giddy.

Of the three servants, Doraswamy became speechless after partaking of the fruit and was removed to the hospital where he recovered consciousness.

On a complaint to the police by the uncle of Doraswamy the police registered a case for administering stupifying drugs with intent to cause hurt and have arrested Muthaiah.

The case is being investigated. —United Press.

DEPRESSION MOVES TO NORTH-EAST

Widespread Dust Storms Occur Near N. W. Frontier

POONA, Feb. 26.

Yesterday's depression has moved towards north east and lies this morning over north Punjab. It has caused local falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and a few thunder showers in the North-West Frontier province and north Punjab hills. In rear of this depression fairly widespread duststorms have occurred along and near North-West Frontier.

Temperature has fallen very rapidly in north Baluchistan, but still remains markedly high in plains of north-west of India.

A few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam and Upper Burma.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Lashio, Quarter inch; ezpur, quarter inch; Murree, three inches; Dras, two inches; Drosh, three quarters of an inch an Skardu, quarter inch.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in the North-West Frontier province, continue to be fairly widespread in Kashmir and extend in and near the Punjab hills. Fairly widespread duststorms will occur in north-west India. Thunder showers are also likely in Assam and Bengal.

POLICE ROUND UP GANG OF DACOITS

KAIRA, Feb. 26.

The Kaira District Police after a strenuous enquiry have been able to round up a gang of dacoits who committed an armed dacoity in village Nayaka of Kaira District.

The Police raided about eight villages and arrested 23 dacoits in all out of whom 14 are from Mangrol in Baroda State territory.

These dacoits are alleged to have committed a number of dacoities within last two years. The police have also taken possession of looted property and a gun.—United Press.

RURAL UPLIFT SCHEME IN SURAT

SURAT, Feb. 26.

The local officials are trying to push up the Rural Uplift Scheme of Sir Frederic Sykes, (Ex-Governor of Bombay).

A Department for this purpose has been opened here for the District.—(United Press).

KAKA KALELKAR REMOVED

Placed In "B" Class In Hyderabad Prison

KARACHI, Feb. 26

A Hyderabad message says that Kaka Kalelkar who was recently awarded two years' imprisonment at Ahmedabad, was brought over to the Central Prison, Hyderabad (Sind) yesterday. He looked quite healthy and was in best of spirrits. He has been placed in "B" class along with Mr. S. A. Dange, Professor Ghanshyam and Doctor Vishindas Shivdasani.

Doctor Choithram and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, have been removed to the "A" Class ward after the former was placed again in "A" Class due to reason of his health. —A. P.

GAMBLING ON AMERICAN FUTURES

Ahmedabad Police Arrest 8 Persons

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

Eight persons who, it is alleged were gambling on American futures, have been arrested last night, by the Ahmedabad police. They were arrested in Manech Chowk, a business centre of the city.—United Press.

GRASS GODOWN ABLAZE

SURAT, Feb. 26.

A fire broke out yesterday in one of the grass godowns on Varacha Road area, near the Surat Railway Station. The godowns with its contents of about 300 grass bales were gutted in the fire.—(United Press).

PANDIT MALAVIYA INDISPOSED

PATNA, Feb. 26.

Latest Telephone message from Benares states that Pandit Mahaviya, is not arriving in Patna tonight, he being slightly indisposed

Auction sale of to-day, Bhang opium and Ganja shops of the Surat city and the District took place here yesterday without keen bidding.

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LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES
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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious & Best
Body and Brain Refresher

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Shud 13, 1990
Muslim—Jilkad 12, 1352
Parsi—Shehrevar 23, 1303
Sunrise—7h 1m.
Sunset—6h. 43m.
Hightide—19-55 23-40
Lowtide—5-24 16-51

T. V. Madhavji Lecture—V., by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri South Wing of University Buildings, 5-15 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting, 1-21 p.m. (B .T.)
Corporation Meeting 3 p.m. (B. T.)

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Mayor's Garden Party in honour of H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar 1

Holi: Public holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay races: First Day of Spring Meeting.

NOMINATION TO COUNCIL.

The rseignation of Mr. F. O. J. Rouse, of his membership of the Bombay Legislative Council has been accepted and in his place Mr. J. F. Brander, I.C.S. has been nominated.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday the 1st March 1934.

AIR MAILS FOR THE SUDAN.

With effect from the 1st March 1934, ordinary and registered correspondence for the Sudan will be accepted for transmission by air from India under the conditions applicable to air mail correspondence for Kenya and Uganda. The superscription on such correspondence should be "India-Sudan". The air fee, the prepayment of which is compulsory is 6½ annas per half ounce in addition to the postage and registration fee in case of registered correspondence.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for the places in the Sudan at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as follows:—

(1) Ordinary correspondence 8-30 hours on Wednesday.

(2) Registered correspondence. 8-0 hours on Wednesday.

Posting at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the abovementioned hours.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
4 p.m. Matinee on Thursday

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
ELECTRIFYING EXTRAVAGANZA
of Magnificent Musical Numbers
"DANCING LADY"
A SOUL-STIRRING STORY
co-starring
JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE
WITH LONDON'S DANCE IDOL
FRED ASTAIRE
GLAMOROUS EYE-FILLING ENTERTAINMENT WITH GORGEOUS GIRLS & SIZZLING SONGS!
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ALL THE FEARSOME BEAUTY THE AWFUL MAJESTY OF THE FORBIDDING FASTNESS OF THE ARCTIC!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
The CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Universal Epic
"S. O. S. ICEBERG"
starring
ROD LA ROCQUE
LENI RIEFENSTAHL
(Of White Hell of Pitz Palu)
ONE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY FILMS OF THE YEAR AS FASCINATING AS IT IS IMPRESSIVE.
TENSE AND GRIPPING!
Book Now & AVOID THE RUSH.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

ROXY—"Three Men in a Boat". Daily at 6-30 nad 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"S. O. S. Iceberg". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Arizona to Broadway". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Dishonoured". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Samarang". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sakhi Lootera". Daily at 5 15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-50 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Adorable". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Veena Velli". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells". Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin. 1 p.m. Market opening rates and Indian music. 1-30 p.m. European music. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club, Close down 2-30 p.m.
4-30 p.m. "Household Economy," a talk by Miss Bachubai Wagle in Marathi. 5 p.m. Household Hints. 5-30 p.m. Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. Book Talk 7-10 p.m. Columbia records. 8-30 p.m. Market prices—Interval. 8-45 p.m. News, weather and market rates. 9-20 p.m. Popular Indian songs by Sunderabai. Close down 10-30 p.m

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Droitwich Spa Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. Scrapbook for 1909: A microphone medley of twenty-five years ago.
9-15 p.m. Pianoforte recital.
9-30 p.m. Evensong from York Minster.
10-15 p.m. Nancy Phillips String Quartet.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 28th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 1st March.
The "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at Midnight the same day.
Clan Line steamer ClanMacNeil arrived London 23rd afternoon.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR AND KILLED

A Verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday at an inquest held over the body of Dattaram Tukaram Rosker an 8 year old boy.

From the evidence recorded, it transpires that the boy was knocked down by a motor car at Mahim on February 15. It appears that Mr. A. S. M. Rao, the driver was driving the car slowly along the Agar Bazar Road. The boy who was walking along the road with his father ran into the side of the car and was knocked down. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died.

"DEATH WHILE DOING BHAJAN"

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday at an inquest held over the body of Gangaram Mahadev, who died on Sunday night as a result of a portion of the concrete cornice falling on his head, while he was doing "Bhajan" with others in the court yard of the B. I. T. Chawl at Imamwada.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 01.7 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.
Maximum temperautre during 24 hours 82.5 degrees (below normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.5 degrees (0.3 above normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FOUR PATHANS ARRESTED

Magistrate Remands Suspects In Frere Rd. Stabbing Outrage

The Palton Road Police have effected four arrests in connection with the assault on Mr. Abdul Quddus Khan, labour contractor to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The four Pathan suspects were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala. Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on a remand application on Monday. The Magistrate ordered Yarmahomed Ahmedkhan to be released on a bail of Rs. 400 and remanded the other three suspects into police custody for 10 days.

It will be recalled that on Saturday last Mr. Abdul Quddus Khan was the victim of a brutal assault when he was stabbed by a Pathan outside the office of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. at Ballard Estate.

One of the alleged assailants and other suspected to be an abettor were arrested on the spot. The police effected two further arrests later on the same day

It is understood that the condition of the victim of the outrage has improved and he is now out of danger.

MURDER TO AVOID REPAYMENT!

Rejecting Insanity Plea High Court Sentences Accused To Death

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court Sessions sentenced Prabhu Bala Nimbalkar (40) to death on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of murder. His broter Baba Bala Nimbalkar (24) was found not guilty and acquitted.

His lordship, addressing the accused, said that the jury had rightly rejected his plea of insanity as he had intentionally committed the murder to avoid his liability to repay the money advanced to him by the deceased.

SUCCESSOR TO KIRPALANI

Taunton Appointed Municipal Commissioner

The Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. I. H. Taunton, I. C. S., to succeed Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I. C. S., when the latter vacates his appointment as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. O. H. FETE FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Mayor's Fund Committee Asks For Allocation Of Net Profits of March 3 And 4

The Hon. Secretary of the Mayor's Relief Fund writes:

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund was held in the Mayor's Room on Friday last, when the Mayor informed the Committee that the total collections made upto that day amounted to Rs. 3,14,000 (Rs. 1,77,000 for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund and Rs. 1,37,000 for Babu Rajendra Prasad).

The Mayor further informed the meeting that he had received offers from certain people to organize variety entertainments in aid of the Fund, but he was of opinion that it would not be possible for the Committee to take up any responsibility for organising the entertainments and that it would be better if these people and the proprietors of the various cinemas in the City were to organize the shows themselves and pay to the Fund the net proceeds. It was then agreed that an appeal be made in the Press accordingly.

H. O. H. FETE FOR BIHAR RELIEF

The Committee considered a letter received from the Hon. Secretary of the H. O. H. Fete stating that the Organizing Committee of the H. O. H Fete having decided to extend the period of the Fete till the 5th March are pleased to allocate the net income of that day's takings to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund. It was resolved that the Fete Committee be thanked for their decision to help the sufferers in the Earthquake and that they be informed that as the 5th of March is Monday and also the last day of the Fete, the takings of that day would be very poor, and that therefore they may reconsider their decision and allocate the net income of the 3rd and 4th March to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund instead.

ALLEGED CHEATING THE CUSTOMS

Charge Against English Firm

For failing to pay customs duty on the actual value at which the goods were sold on behalf of their principals in Birmingham, Mr. M. Ther, Proprietor of Soho House, Commission Agents, Bombay was charged with alleged cheating before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Monday.

PROSECUTION CASE

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Ther, as agent of Messrs. C. W. Cheney and Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, manufacturers of locks and allied goods, received consignments from them which he sold in the local market at the best available prices and credited the proceeds to the principals. Mr. Ther, it was alleged, declared the price at which these goods were assessed for duty below the rate at which the goods were sold. In 1930, it appears that the system adopted by the accused was questioned by the then Assistant Collector of Customs. An explanation was offered by Messrs. Cheney and Sons Ld., which was accepted and things went on smoothly till August 1933, when Mr. Karaka, acting on certain information, applied for a search warrant and seized 136 compilants of documents. The present case was filed in connection with the false declarations made to the Customs in respect of goods consigned to them by Messrs. Cheney and Sons Ltd., and thereby cheating the Customs of duty on the sale value of those consignments.

CUSTOMS DUTY.

Mr. Karaka, an Assistant Collector of Customs, gave evidence on Monday. He explained the difference that existed in the Customs about goods received on consignment and goods actually purchased. He also produced certain documents and invoices to show that the Company had declared a lower value than the actual price at which the goods were actually sold and credited to the account of Messrs. Cheney and Sons Ltd.

KEEPER OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. Velinker for the accused asked the witness as to who was in charge of the documents after they were on an order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and until the time when that order was reversed by the High Court and the return of the documents ordered by the Court. Mr. Karaka said that he was in charge of the papers and had the custody of the key from the time. The Office closed till it opened in the morning the next day. Thereafter one Mr. Daruwalla had access to the papers.

COURT ORDER

Answering further questions put to hm witness said that he had received the order, of the Court to return the documents handed to him by the Court, but he had returned 55 documents to the party direct as they were no longer required. 43 documents had been given in charge of the C. I. D., and the balance of 38 documents were returned to Court.

Mr. Velinker pointed out to the witness that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was that all the documents taken possession of during the execution of the search warrant should have been returned. Sir Hormuzdian Dastur also pointed out to the witness that exactly was his order to the Customs.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

Mr. W. Mankar Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown; Mr. S. G. Velinker Bar-at-Law with Mr. A R. Gadkari defended the accused.

Mr. Aziz Lalljee

Mr. Aziz Lalljee, the well known Indian classical dancer and Shakespearean actor, has returned to Bombay after a highly successful tour of India and Burma. We understand that, for reasons of health he has retired from the stage.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Miss Marjoribanks arrived at Government House.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. A. Smith lunched at Government House.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay attended the College Day of the Ismail College Andheri.

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual General Meeting of the National Indian Association at Government House.

Sir Richard Temple dined at Government House.

CIRCUS FIRE TRAGEDY

Lions Elephants And Tigers Burnt To Death In Big Blaze

Some further interesting details about the fire that broke out in the Isako's Grand Russian Circus in Benares on Friday last, were given by Mr. Jacob G. Blacher, General Manager and Advance Agent of the Circus, to a representative of the "Chronicle."

It appears that the fire broke out at about 1-30 p.m. and soon the entire locality was thrown into a confusion. Some members of the staff who were present on the spot at once communicated with the Manager and the Proprietor, who soon arrived on the scene. In the meantime, the Fire Brigade were also busy trying to extinguish the fire, and succeeded in doing so, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 had been done.

A large number of animals belonging to the circus menagerie were burnt to death, including 16 horses, two elephants, two zebras, one camel, some tigers and lions.

About thirty horses, four elephants, three camels and several other animals received severe burns and were removed to the Veterinary Hospital. Besides these, costly dresses of the circus artistes worth about Rs. 25,000 were also destroyed. None of the property was insured.

In concluding, Mr. Blacher told our representative that Mr. Isako, the Proprietor of the Circus, was much thankful to the authorities, the Police, the Fire Brigade and the public of Benares for the valuable assistance which they rendered to save the animals.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION

Shapur Man Sent To Jail For House-breaking And Theft

Charges were framed by Mr. I. N. Metha, Magistrate, Girgaum on Monday after hearing the evidence of the Sub—Inspector Baburao Promji Bharviker who admitted that no "panchnama' was prepared for the two exhibits represented as trunk and lock in connection with alleged housebreaking and theft by one G. Rasool N Hassan of Shapur who was reported to have broken into the teashop of Ismail Mahmed C. P. Tank.

The accused who had five previous convictions to his credit was found guilty and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 30 fine or in default 3 months' further imprisonment.

RELIEVED OF HER MONEY!

How a respectable woman was alleged to have been made to part with Rs. 480 with the hope of securing a job through the good offices of two men, one of whom has been tracked down as one Sitaram Baboo by the De Lisle Road Police, came up for hearing in Dadar Police Court.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Magistrate ordered the accused to be let on bail on Rs. 500 or in default to be remanded into custody for a peroid of 10 days.

Wanted At Muzaffarpur

The Hon. Secretary of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund writes:

The Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund Committee have received a communication from the President, Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna, stating that a safe and a Hindi Typewriter are required by Mr. Abid Ali the Officer-in-Charge of Muzaffarpur branch of their Committee and if these could be procured free of cost, they might be sent to Muzaffarpur atonce.

If anybody is going to offer these free of cost, the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund Committee will make necessary arrangements for despatching them to the proper quarters.

CARLTON SHOW FOR BIHAR RELIEF

The date of the morning show which is to be given by the Carlton Cinema, on the Lamington Road, the proceeds of which will go to the Bihar and Orissa Relief Fund, has been changed from the 28th February to 1st March at 10 a.m., owing to the Bank Holiday falling on the 1st March.

All the proceeds will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B. J. Desai and others will be present on that day

PROSECUTION ADDRESS IN "FREE PRESS" CASE

Counsel Contends M. Shaukat Ali Is Competent To File Complaint

The arguments for the defence were concluded on Monday in the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali charged Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor, and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher, "Free Press Journal", with defamation, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Mr. Kanuga after recapitulating the arguments advanced by him in defence of the three offending articles published in the "Free Press Journal," thanked the Magistrate, for the patient hearing he had given to the defence arguments.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Syed Hassan then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution. Referring to the contention of the defence that the complainant was not competent to file the complaint on behalf of the Khilafat or the Khilafat Volunteers, he argued that Maulana Shaukat Ali was designated in those articles and, therefore, if the ordinary reader formed the opinion that the reference was to Maulana Shaukat Ali, then the complainant was competent to file the complaint. He cited the instance of where a Sub-Inspector of Police had been defamed and the case was filed by the Inspector.

At this stage, further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. Syed Hassan, with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, defended the accused.

ALLEGED IMITATION OF GODREJ SOAPS

Parties Come To Settlement And High Court Passes Consent Decree

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the suit filed by Godrej Soaps Limited and another against V. S. Choksy to restrain the defendant from manufacturing and selling soaps with the marks 'No. 1' and 'No. 2' impressed on them and similar in shape, colour and get-up to those of the plaintiffs, in boxes bearing the plaintiffs' designs and marks.

In 1928 the first plaintiff company purchased from Ardeshir B. Godrej his business of manufacturing and selling soaps in several qualities, three of which were known as "Godrej Vegetable Toilette Soaps No. 1, 2 and 3 which were of varying shapes and colours and were sold in boxes bearing designs and marks 'No. 1', 'No. 2', 'No. 3'. The plaintiffs paid Rs. 5 lakhs for purchasing the business with the good-will and thus became owners of all trademarks of Godrej's Soaps.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant was manufacturing and selling soaps with the numbers 1, 2 and 3 which was in imitation of th plaintiffs' soaps and boxes. The plaintiffs claimed that by long use they had acquired the right to the exclusive use of the above numbers and marks and designs, and that the defendants were not entitled to use similar numbers and designs.

In this case a settlement was arrived at between the parties and His Lordship passed a consent decree restraining the defendants from selling their soaps with the numbers and designs complained of.

Mr. K. S. Chavakshaw, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

Youth Gets Two Months R. I.

A youth was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Monday on a charge of outraging the modesty of a woman on the Kalachowki Road four days ago.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1934

EUROPEANS' PROPAGANDA

The proceedings of the annual general meetings of the Bengal and the U.P. branches of the European Association, both held on Saturday, are of interest to Indians only because of their reference to the coming reforms. The Europeans still speak as if they were the virtual arbiters of India's political destiny. But occasionally realising how hard it is for them even now to make any progress in commercial matters without the goodwill of Indians, some of them attempt to blend a spirit of patronage with that of distrust of all true political reform in the country. The annual report of the Bengal branch shows how early in the year the Committee of the Association came to the generous conclusion that to oppose all further advance was not practical politics and how they finally agreed to support advance provided "a special branch of the police was reserved under the direct control of the Governor-General or under the Governor of Bengal or his agent." This policy, says the report, was agreed to by the various branches in Bengal and was ultimately adopted by the Council as an All-India policy.

Diarchy In Police

The adoption of the suggestion of a reserved branch of the Police as "an All-India policy" is notable as indicative of the policy of the reactionaries in India and England to nullify what little responsibility is proposed to be given to the provinces. The suggestion of dyarchy in the Police department, if carried out, would in practice make the whole department subordinate not to a Minister—who would be a dummy—but to the Governor, who is in no way responsible to the people. In Bengal, where the idea originated, the plan is bound to defeat its own object, namely, to combat terrorism. That evil can be effectively combated only by the maximum co-operation of the people, and such co-operation is possible only under fully responsible Ministers. If the suggestion is at all accepted by Government as an all-India policy, it is enough by itself to ruin any scheme of provincial autonomy. The European Association is said to be confident of the feasibility of its suggestion and to have put forward concrete suggestions for its working. That confidence is born only of the Europeans' utter ignorance of the interests and wishes of the Indian people, determined to win the whole of their birthright.

Their Real Fear.

One of the pretexts urged by the Europeans for circumventing responsibility even in the provinces is that "India is unsuited to democratic institutions as they exist in England." That was said by the President of the U.P. branch of the European Association at its annual meeting. Now, if it is suggested that democracy in any form is unsuited to India, we refuse to consider the view seriously. But if it is feared that the particular forms of democracy that have flourished in Britain may not necessarily succeed in India, we shall concede the point. But Indians know best what suits them and what does not, just as the British know best what suits them and what does not. That is precisely why we insist that Indians alone should devise their own constitution in accordance with their requirements. But that idea itself gives a fright to the Europeans. Indeed, their real fear is, not that responsible government will not suit India, but that it will suit India too well to suit non-Indians. Mr. Gavin Jones, President of the U. P. Association, pleads for a fixed Executive as being specially suited to India or "something on the lines of the American Government." Indians would even consider the American system, so long as the head of the Executive in the provinces as well as the Federation is elected by the people as in America. Nor would they object if the American analogy were to be pressed much farther. India's goal is independence—the attainment of the same status for her sons and daughters as the people of England enjoy in their own country.

Shirking Their Duty

It is regrettable that members of the Legislative Council shared the belief with Mr. Bell, the Home Member to the Government of Bombay, that the developments in Sholapur did not constitute a matter of urgent importance. When the President put the Bombay Labour member's motion for adjournment to vote, only 22 members rose, and the motion could not be allowed for want of requisite number in its support.

In this connection we have been given to understand on unimpeachable authority that thirty members had promised to support the motion of adjournment. Why some of the members backed out of their pledge remains a mystery.

Another notable feature of Monday's session was the enthusiasm with which the members greeted Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah's announcement in regard to the grave situation in the Textile Industry, and the menacing proportions to which unemployment has swelled. Sir Ghulam Hussein said that Government had instructed the Labour Office to make a special investigation into the condition of the Cotton Mill Industry, in view of the reductions in wages, which had been already effected or were in contemplation at several centres. The scope of the inquiry includes uniformity of reductions in wages, cost of living of the working classes, reasons for the reduction of wages and the progress of rationalisation in the mills. Sir Ghulam Hussain has, by his clever tactics, secured the shelving of a burning question. It must be remembered that the Labour Office is a department whose primary concern is to investigate all matters that vitally affect the interests of the workers. Sir Ghulam Hussain's statement only brings into prominent relief the fact that this department has failed in carrying out its primary duty; for a question of this importance ought to have been investigated long ago, and the results of the investigations placed on the table of the House. In view of this failure, it was only reasonable that the public looked to the Council and the Government to take a bold step by appointing an independent and impartial tribunal to enquire into the present state of the textile industry.

Again, the Finance Member's statement seems to accept the wage-cuts in principle. The Labour Office is asked to report on the progress of rationalisation and the reasons for the reduction of wages. Does this suggest that wage-cuts are justified? When the Labour Office is asked to report why wages have been reduced, will it merely echo the reasons assigned by the millowners, or will it enquire into their validity? If it does wish to enquire into the justification of the wage-cuts, will it have the power to ask for the production of all relevant documents and data? Will it, again, consider the Labour case against wage-cuts? This vital issue of the justification of wage-cuts cannot, obviously, be tackled by the Labour Office. The only proper body to tackle is, as we have suggested, an independent tribunal in which the workers as well as the employers have confidence. In refusing to appoint such a tribunal the Government have shirked their plain duty and have not helped to improve the present situation.

Our London Letter

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISM: ITS DAYS OF TRIAL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, February 17.
(By Air Mail.)

Events in Europe have brought into further relief the underlying discontent of the massse in all the industrial countries. The Socialist theory is gradually proving true—that there is no real isolated national grievance anywhere but that there is a universal grievance of suffering masses against capitalism. The art of Government to-day appears to be reduced to keeping the common people in law and order, and to protect the merchants, factory-owners and property-owners internally and to give them all the facilities for profit-making by tariffs, subsidies, quotas and other convenient forms of legislation. The so-called democratic parliamentary Governments make it convenient for the employers to cut down the wages of the workers and even to throw them completely out of work. Where people resent the actions of their own nationalist Governments against such acts the nationalist parties barefacedly turn themselves into Government parties under the pretence of protecting national honour and national independence and freely make use of their power against their own workers, as if these workers, who are peasants, are also not their own nationals. Under the name of State, the Fascist Governments of Europe are reducing their own national workers into a condition of economic slavery and reviving all the old privileges of the military caste, of extinct royal families, of priests, of landlords, and, above all, of big industrialists, who finance these Government.

Subash Bose and Fascism.

It surpasses general comprehension how a man like Subash Chandra Bose becomes as open admirer of Fascism in Italy or in Germany. Some young Indian students in Europe, may, through lack of experience of real life, aspire after Fascist power over their own common people in India. In the first place a large percentage of Indian students who come abroad come from reactionary and rich families and come with the deliberate idea of becoming bosses over their people either as I.C.S. members or as members of other public services or as scientific experts in the factories or in the offices of big Indian capitalists. There is nothing to be surprised at if Indian students of such mentality and with complete lack of experience get drawn into the charm of Fascism but for any Indian claiming to have political experience and proclaiming himself to be the champion of the rights of the workers and peasants of India to admire Fascism is an index of poor mentality and dangerous leadership. The first principle of Fascism is not only to denounce genuine Socialism but also to imprison those who are known to be 'bona fide' Socialists, not to speak of Communists. When Subas Bose pronounced his public dissension from the Indian National Congress in his spech delivered at one of the London Conferences, he recommended a new body to take its place calling it "Samavadya Sangha", which when translated in plain English can only mean an assembly of socialists. Now such a leader must expose and fight Fascism. Mr. Bose, on the contrary, has suddenly burst into a great admirer of Fascism and he considers Mussolini to be the greatest man of the present age. He gets his opinion broadcast in Italian newspapers but during the week he has come out in the London press to protest against being described by some of his countrymen as a Fascist or even prospective Fascist. He emphatically asserts in certain quarters in London that he stands by his speech made to the London Conference and that he has not changed.

Austrian Socialists.

Whatever Mr. Subhas Bose fails to observe the whole of India can no longer fail to observe in this week's events on the Continent of Europe. Italy had just begun to settle down after her reign of terror over the Italian Socialists and the Trades Union workers. Then Germany occupied the Central stage by Hitlerites taking control of their country and using the gun as the chief instrument of the new civilisation. Then France came into limelight last week with street fights in Paris and in Marseilles. This week Austria has taken the forefront with more appalling and more ominous events. Dr. Dolfuss,

(Continued on Page 8)

IN THE LAND OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Fields Are Flooded & There Are Deposits Of Sand In The Fields For Miles And Miles

(By Dr. N. S. HARDIKER.)
(Special To "The Chronicle")

VI.

On the morning of the 19th from Muzafferpur we took train for Motihari.

"En route" we observed the fields presenting a spectacle of flooded condition. There are deposits of sands in the fields for miles and miles. In some places we find water. There are also marshy lands on the sides of the railway line. In these though the rain water had dried up, the quake water is full.

Motihari is to the north-west of Muzafferpur on the B.N.W. Railway. It has a population of 19,000. It is fifty miles from Muzafferpur. Almost all the bridges on this line are washed away. Repairs are going on. During the last three days only the railway trains are running. But the bridge near Motihari on the Dhanavati river is broken in three pieces; the rails have been twisted due to the fall of two portions in the water. This is the worst damaged bridge that we have seen in the entire affected area. We have had to have recourse to transhipment here. All this took us seven hours to cover 50 miles.

This city stands on the banks of the Bettiah lake. The houses and grounds on the side of the lake have suffered heavily. One house belonging to Babu Bepin Behari Varma has suffered most. The ground on which the house stands has been split up staircase like as at the polo-ground near Secunderpur in Muzafferpore. The house has itself been split up. The fissures run through the house. There are fissures every few feet in the grounds. They all run parallel. The ground has been lowered five feet on one side of the big fissure—towards the lake. In the entire compound the only sign of the tennis court is a post for the net which still stands. The ground of many houses on this side of the lake has moved towards the lake to the extent of about a dozen feet.

A SUNKEN MOSQUE.

There is a Karabala—mosque nearby. The walls of the compound have been demolished, the mosque has sunk in the ground, and the split in the land has actually turned the ground on which the mosque stands by some degrees. The doors and windows which faced the north are now facing north-east.

In another house nearby, an iron safe was dug up from below twenty feet. Another box belonging to the Manager of the Bihar Bank was also dug up from under the debris from a depth of ten feet. The road in front of the Bihar Bank had a big fissure, the same one which passes through the grounds of Mr. Varma. This fissure lowered the level of the road on one side by five feet. For three days a cart was lowered in the fissure and used as a primitive bridge. Water flowed for a long time. A fifteen-year-old son of the Manager who was studying in the house, ran away immediately the water began to fill the grounds, thinking that "Pralaya" was coming, and that Motihari would sink. He with his colleagues ran nine miles. He returned the next morning. What must have been the anguish of the parents over night?

A CHILD DISAPPEARS IN WATER.

One Bengali lady, Mrs. Mathura Prasad Misra, when the fissures appeared wanted to cross to the road from her compound. She had a child of two years in her arms. She was handing over the child first to some one on the other side. The child slipped—went into the fissure and disappeared for ever.

Another Bengali lady sank four feet deep in a fissure. Her husband did not succeed in extricating her. She was then thrown up by the water that gushed out immediately after. She was pregnant. She delivered the same night. Mother and child are doing well.

There is a well in the compound of the Bihar Bank. To-day the brisk-work stands three feet above the ground. The Manager says that the well has come up. But it must be that the ground round about has gone down that much depth. The road in front of the compound of the Bank, we were told, is now regaining the original level.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

In the Civil Hospital almost all the patients were sunning themselves in the grounds. The water was more than a foot deep. The right wing of the building collapsed. In one room two bedsteads were crushed by the fall of the roof. In the adjoining room there were four cataract patients. They could not see anything. They could only sit on their cots awaiting their fate. They were taken out by the Hospital staff. There were no deaths.

Some well pumps in the city are raised one foot from the ground. Is it that the ground has gone down or the

(Continued on page 8)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HITLER AND AUSTRIA.

In spite of the fact that Herr Habicht, the so-called "German Nazi Inspector of Austria," is still at large in Germany. Herr Hitler's speech at Munich, denying any desire for "foreign adventure" may safely be considered as a genuine climb-down in the face of Italian "sternness." It is true that there is a Habicht ultimatum that expires on Wednesday, but it was issued before Italy flared up into threats. Whether the ultimatum was inspired by Herr Hitler or not, the Dictator's Munich speech may well be interpreted as an official repudiation of that ultimatum and its author. It is, of course, a different matter if Italy impatiently wants to "protect" Austria—and Hungary—on some pretext or the other.

HOW ENGLAND DOES IT.

From the point of view of the Government in power the Hunger March to London of the unemployed is extremely objectionable. So far as the problem of unemployment in concerned, it is officially regarded as of no utility whatsoever. More. The Prime Minister asserts that "the Communist purpose of these marches is common knowledge." It is, finally, considered sufficiently serious in its possibilities to have involved excessively elaborate preparations on the part of "Law and Order." Yet the manner in which this menace to peace and tranquility is to be dealt with by the British Government is noteworthy. The March was not banned either at its initial or final stages, nowhere did the police attempt to disperse the different groups of marchers either by proclamations or by batons. Nor have the authorities in London attempted to interfere either with their demonstrations in Hyde Park or with their decision to stay in London for ten days. All that has been done by way of precaution is that "special constables will be on duty during the stay and all leave of the regular police force has been cancelled."

A RUSSIAN MISTAKE.

There is little reason to fear "special difficulties" jeopardising the formal signing of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement. Sir John Simon himself has affirmed that the Agreement and the question about food supplies to the British Embassy are independent of each other. But the Russians seem to have made a mistake, all the same in insisting upon restrictions relating to the purchase and importation of certain food supplies. The reference in this connection to diplomatic privileges to Soviet trade representatives by Sir John is significant. It is tantamount to a hint at retaliation. And between control by Russia over certain article for the consumption of the British Embassy official and control by Britain over the privileges of Soviet Trade Representatives the advantage will obviously lie with Britain.

TIN AND RUBBER.

There is great significance in the statement of the "Financial Times" that "M. Colijn's statement that rubber restriction is necessary and desirable is the most significant pronouncement on the subject made as yet and is a very definite advance" especially in view of the "experience in connection with tin". Between Britain and Holland they enjoy a world monopoly of tin and rubber supply in Malaya and the East Indies. They can manipulate prices, as has been done before to the great advantage of British and Dutch financiers and capitalists, to the great advantage of the British motor trade and, what is of deeper world interest, to the very great advantage of British armament firms.

RELEASE HIM FORTHWITH.

It is reported that when the release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Red Shirt leaders was urged by Mr. Pir Bakhsh M.L.C., in an interview with the Home Member, the latter promised to consider the request. While it is something that the Home Member did not summarily turn down the report, it was Government's duty to have already considered the appeal made by many both in the Frontier Province and other parts of India and to have generously responded to it by now. There is deep discontent in the Frontier province caused as much by economic distress as by political repression. Only a genuine gesture of conciliation and the active assistance of leaders like the Khan Sahib can allay that discontent to any appreciable degree.

A NOTORIOUS JAIL.

The Visapur Jail has long been notorious as being unfit for human habitation and almost a death-trap to men of a delicate constitution. The Government themselves had closed it for several years before they reopened it in 1930. But replying to certain questions in the Legislative Council, the Home Member gave the Jail an excellent certificate. Evidently, he made light of his own admission that, in 1932—he did not give later figures—there were as many as 29 cases of typhoid in the Jail. And these do not include some cases wrongly diagnosed as mere malaria. In answer to the question whether Government propose to close down the Jail, Mr. Bell evasively replied that the question "does not arise." The question does arise, but it does not suit the present Government even to answer it.

Press Views

Kemal Pasha & Religion

"The Bombay Chronicle" published a very important communication from a correspondent on Wednesday. It related to the celebration of the Ramzan-Id this year in Turkey. The measures adopted by the Turkish Republic to westernise manners and to put down orthodox opposition created the impression that the new regime and its leaders were opposed to religion. This has no doubt influenced to some extent the handful of "rationalists" in this country. They will be surprised to learn that the Turkish Dictator accompanied by his high officials attended 'Id prayers at the Juma Mosque at Angora and delivered an address in which he exhorted his countrymen to stick to their religion and to love their country. Two explanations may be given of this apparently sudden recognition of the importance of religion to the Turkish nation. One is that the leader of the Turkish Revolution felt obliged to keep religion in the background until he had established his authority against the opposition of the orthodox priesthood. The other is that, as the result of experience, he has come to realise that the Turkish nation can not be completely consolidated without the consent of religion. It is on their religious life, that nations repose, wrote Bryce in his Holy Roman Empire. Without religion the new nation which the genius of Kemal Pasha has created, will not easily settle down to the new order. The second Reformer."

explanation is probably the right one. If so, it reflects fresh credit on the Ghazi's patriotism and statesmanship.—"Indian Social

"A million Nazi leaders," says a Berlin cable, "have sworn inviolable loyalty to Adolf Hitler....."

This numerical proof leaves no doubt as to the tremendous stride that Nazism has taken in Germany. But, if the progress continues similarly for a few years more, there will be no Nazi followers left in Germany.

* * * *

Speaking at the Annual Gathering of the Muslim Students' Union Mrs. Naidu invited Mr. M. A. Jinnah to make his weight felt on the side of Hindu-Muslim concord.

It would be a sight for angels: Mr. Jinnah, with his keen and sincere desire for Hindu-Muslim settlement out-balancing—or balancing down? or, yet again, balancing up—from one scale the Fourteen Points of the Muslim Conference in the other.

* * * *

But, we wonder, if Mr. Jinnah can now be induced to participate in an uncomfortable and undignified see-saw game with those Fourteen Points.

Any way, let us support Mrs. Naidu heartily.

* * * *

In the inevitable event of war between Russia and Japan "bet your money on Russia" advised Sir Frederick Whyte—the Assembly ex-President—in a speech to, of all organisations, the Foreign Police Association of Boston.

This clearly proves that Japan is painfully injuring the interests of fellow-Imperialists.

But, however troublesome Japan may be, Sir Frederick must be restrained from pursuing the profession of a tipster, at least in the British Empire. Japanese defeat is quite all right. But Russian victory is quite a different matter. To emphasize it is to carry on propaganda for Bolshevism.

* * * *

Sir John Simon need not have taken pains to deny rumours suggesting his transfer to the Home Office.

Anybody can see that, internally, Britain is already sufficiently in the doldrums and there is no immediate necessity for disturbing Sir John's work at the Foreign Office.

* * * *

German Nazi officials and the authorities of the Austrian Heimwehr both deny rumours of clashes on the frontier.

This is good. There will be no trouble between Germany and Austria so long as both agree to maintain mutual ignorance about each other's doings.

* * * *

Mr. Bell's answers in the Legislative Council to questions relating to Visapur have, at least, the merit of brevity, if they do not constitute at the same time the soul of wit.

But, supposing the clause about typhoid fever had been pursued? The numbers of typhoid cases being 3, nil and 29 in 1930, 1931 and 1932 respectively what would he have said if somebody had asked "Why?" Since "No" and "Does not arise" both did not arise, would it have been "Shut up?"

* * * *

We haven't yet received the last budget of Sir George Schuster. But, we heartily congratulate him.

Let's not be misunderstood. We congratulate him not because it is his last budget, but because it is a good budget.

We quite agree with Sir George that there is a world depression, that the whole world is in the grips of the world depression, but that India is in the grips of—that India is less in the grips of the world depression than in that of—sorry again, than other countries of the world.

We sincerely congratulate him that his balance-sheet compares favourably with that of any other country, just as the Indians' capacity to tide over hunger and starvation, compares favourably with that of other people.

Pardon? You don't know what we are talking about? Perhaps you are lucky. Indeed you are. We congratulate you too.

* * * *

"Are you going to take this lying down?" shouted the politician.

"No, the shorthand reporter is doing that," cried a voice.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

As Seen Through Official Eyes

We publish below the first of a series of articles officially contributed on India's military expenditure. The articles constitute an apologia for the existing military expenditure which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.

(OFFICIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

There is probably no branch of the Government's expenditure in India against which the politically minded taxpayer is more ready to prefer a charge of extravagance than what is popularly known as the Army Budget. A closer acquaintance with the details of that expenditure generally compels the admission that the funds provided for a particular object are well and carefully spent. But it is only the few who gain an insight into the details; the majority regard—and, perhaps, even prefer to regard—the Army Budget as a closed book; and the general impression is thus retained that the total bill is so large that some of the items in it must be capable of reduction. Above all, there is the feeling, which has been expressed in the most authoritative quarters, that, however well the money may be spent, it is more than India can afford. A large reduction of expenditure is therefore held to be essential and—the wish being the father of the thought—the next step is to argue that India, with her natural mountain barriers and with no covetous naval power in the offing, is comparatively safe from attack and that, therefore, her defence expenditure is not only more than she can afford, but more than she requires.

"STOCK ARGUMENTS."

2. Many stock arguments are used, and used almost threadbare, to support these views. The Army in India, it is said, is maintained for Imperial purposes, and the British soldier costs five times as much as the Indian. (This is not true: the pay and allowances of the British private come to about three times as much as those of the Indian sepoy, but a British battalion, although its strength is greater, costs only a little over 2½ times as much as an Indian battalion). A wealth of varying statistics is quoted—and they cannot all be correct—to prove that the ratio of military to civil expenditure is higher in India than in any country in the world. Further, one is told that the expenditure is non-productive; that its magnitude involves the starvation of the 'nation-building' services; and that much of it find its way out of the country and therefore represents a perpetual drain on the national resources. Finally it is urged that prices have dropped to pre-war levels and so there is no reason why there should not be a return to the pre-war military budget of about Rs. 29 crores, as against the present budget of something over Rs. 46 crores.

3. These, perhaps, are the criticisms most frequently heard. On the other hand there are probably many, and it may even be some among the critics themselves, who in their heart of hearts would be sorry to see any reduction in the strength of the armed forces in India, who reflect that the peace which India has enjoyed for so long and which has led to a great increase in her prosperity has been due largely to the Army; that without the security which the armed forces have given her even such expansion of 'nation-building' services as has been achieved would have been impossible; that the "building" process which is leading to India's evolution as a natin owes more to the Army than to any other section of the population; and that, generally, the insurance, though high, has not been excessive.

Apart from the fact that it is for the insurer and not for the insured to fix the premium, the rate of insurance is obviously not a matter on which opinions should be expressed without some knowledge of the facts.

4. In the articles that follow an attempt will accordingly be made to put the case for the Army as fairly as possible; to answer some of the main criticisms in the light of hard facts; and to give information on various aspects of the problem, which may provide food for thought both to the supporters and the critics of the Army.

SCOPE OF DEFENCE BUDGET.

When comparisons are made between the level of military expenditure in India and in other countries, it is often overlooked that the Army Budget, or, as it is now more properly called, the Defence Budget, covers the cost of India's defence, not only by land, but also by sea and air. The official view regards the present budget of Rs. 46.20 crores as an emergency budget, which reflects the present economic depression and cannot be maintained indefinitely, if, as everyone hopes, a recovery takes place involving a rise in prices and the restoration of the present cuts in pay. Taking the present figure however, as it stands, it will be of interest to analyse it and see how much the taxpayer really has to pay for the current defence of his country.

2. Seventy-seven lakhs of rupees are provided in the current year's budget for the Royal Indian Marine; but this sum, which includes Rs. 9 lakhs for non-effective charges, also includes a special, non-recurring provision of Rs. 12 lakhs towards the construction of a new sloop to replace a worn-out vessel and further covers the contribution of £100,000 (or about Rs. 13 lakhs) which India makes towards the protection afforded by His Majesty's Navy. £100,000 is about one five hundredth part of the total cost of that Navy. Can any critic contend that the burden of India's naval expenditure is excessive or contemplate with equanimity the withdrawal of the protection that she now enjoys at so trifling a cost?

AIR FORCE

3. Then there is the Air Force, the present effective and non-effective cost of which comes to Rs. 1·58 crores. There is a school of thought which considers that this expenditure might be greatly increased and that a more than equivalent reduction could then be made in the cost of the Army. This is not the context in which to enter into the merits of this controversy. For the present purpose it will be sufficient to postulate that an expenditure of anything under two crores on the air arm cannot be called excessive. Two crores would be about one-twelfth of the corresponding expenditure in England (£17½ millions) and there are other nations that spend considerably more on their air arm. The combined cost of these two items—sea and air defence—comes to Rs. 2·35 crores. Taking the total net revenues of India to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 175 crores, the proportion works out to under 1½ per cent.

4. Deducting Rs. 2.35 crores from our figure of Rs. 46.20 crores we are left with well under Rs. 44 crores for the Army; but this does not complete the picture. Of this Rs. 44 crores nearly Rs. 8 crores represent the cost of pensions, including Great War Pensions, and other non-effective charges—an item which is incapable of reduction without a breach of faith which would be universally condemned—and this leaves Rs. 36 crores for what may be called current effective military expenditure. Even from this figure certain deductions can justly be made, if it is desired to ascertain the true cost of the Army. Substantial sums, for instance, amounting to nearly a crore of rupees return direct to the exchequer in the form of customs duty (Rs. 10 lakhs), income-tax (Rs. 72 lakhs) and other taxes (Rs. 15 lakhs). Further there are the following items, which, though payments for goods supplied or for services rendered, appear as receipts under other heads of the Government of India's budget:—

	Rs. (Crores)
Railway Transport charges	1.10
Posts and Teegraphs	.15
Printing and Stationery	.15
Total	1.40
In addition there is the cost of the Territorial Force (Rs.	26

(Continued on Page 9.)

DISARMAMENT MISSION

Italian Press Sees No Prospects Of Agreement On British Plan

ROME, Feb. 25.

Sgr. Suvich returned from Budapest this evening and will meet Capt. A. Eden to-morrow, whereafter Capt. Eden will have the first meeting with Signor Mussolini at 5-0 p.m.

Signor Mussolini will entertain Capt. Eden at dinner in the evening and then the Lord Privy Seal will leave for London on Wednesday after further meeting with Il Duce.

The Italian press express the opinion that no agreement is possible on the British plan. It is felt that no substantial measure of disarmament is possible at present, and the best that can be hoped is an agreement to prevent unlimited armament construction in the future.

Therefore, the Italian plan for the retention of 'status quo' with some rearmament for Germany is felt to be the only basis convention.—Reuter.

FACTION FIGHT AT KILDARE

Civic Guards Baton Charge Interrupters

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

A baton charge by the Civic Guards prevented a serious collision between the Blue Shirts and their opponents at Kildare, where General O'Duffy escorted by 1,500 Blue Shirts made a speech at a meeting attended by three or four thousand persons.

After quelling a series of faction fights the Civic Guards finally baton charged and drove away interrupters.

Gen. O'Duffy who denounced the Government's Anti-Blue Shirt bill, declared that opponents of the Blue Shirts were left in possession of arms and bombs and were allowed to commit outrages and preach the policy of forcibly overthrowing the State.

No Clashes On Frontier

Berlin Describes Rumours As Pure Invention

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

Rumours of clashes on the Austro-German frontier are officially described as pure invention—Reuter.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF FIGHTING

SALZBURG, Feb. 25.

The authorities of the Heimwehr have no knowledge of the alleged frontier fighting.—Reuter.

NAZI PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Impressive Demonstrations In Berlin

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

Scenes of pre-war splendour were witnessed to-day when dense crowds in the morning watched the procession of Nazi Storm Troops, Reichswehr, and steel Helmets from Unter den Linden to Lustgarten, where 70,000 Nazis took the oath of allegiance to Hitler on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Nazi Party.

The ceremony was broadcast throughout Germany. Thereafter the ceremony in honour of Germany's 2,200,000 war dead held in the Opera House was attended by President, Hindenburg, Chancellor Hitler, and members of the Cabinet.

General Blomberg in a speech re-affirmed Germany's innocence of causing the war. Hitler called cheers for the eternal German nation and its leader in the Great War Von Hindenburg, whereafter Hindenburg said a wreath on the War Memorial and reviewed the Reichswehr with Hitler and other ministers.

INQUIRY INTO WAGE-CUT IN MILL INDUSTRY

Sir Ghulam Hussein's Statement In Bombay Council

A feeble opposition helped the Finance Member to pilot successfully the first reading of the Finance Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.

SMOOTH SAILING

A safe passage in its subsequent stages is thus assured for the Bill which sanctions the continuance for a period of one year the tax on electricity introduced as an emergency measure in 1932, and the enhanced rates of Court Fees and Stamp Duties which were brought in force in 1922.

A SURPRISE

The surcharge on electricity was vehemently denounced as an unjust imposition and a tax on a necessity of life by Mr. J. Humphrey representing the European bloc who moved an amendment for the deletion of the clause relating to the levy on electricity from the Bill. But it came as a surprise that he should have ended his vehemence rather tamely by agreeing eventually to withdraw the amendment.

Another amendment to reduce by half the enhanced rates of Court Fees, moved by Mr. A. N. Surve, is still under discussion.

FOR AGRICULTURISTS

The Finance Member's defence of the electricity duty was based on the fact that the electric companies were in a flourishing state and were declaring fat dividends. He pointed out that if this source of revenue were stopped to Government they might not be able to do as much as they wished to do for the agriculturists for whom the members professed sympathy.

A POSER

Should Government cut down the liberal concessions which they proposed giving to the agriculturists or should they go to the help of syndicates and electric companies which had large resources at their disposal? Was the poser, put by the Finance Member?

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY

The announcement made earlier by the Finance Member regarding Government's decision to institute a departmental inquiry into the incidence of unemployment in the cotton mill industry was cheered by the members.

BHAKHALE LACKS SUPPORT

It was a pity that Mr. R. R. Bakhale did not get the requisite support to move the adjournment motion for the purpose of raising a debate on the situation created in Sholapur.

Unemployment In Cotton Industry

The decision of the Bombay Government to conduct a departmental inquiry with a view to ascertain the extent of unemployment in the cotton industry and its causes was communicated by Sir Gulamhussein Hidyatulla, the Finance Member in the course of an important statement he made in the Bombay Legislative Counsil Monday.

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY

The Finance Member said:

"Government having observed that reductions in wages have been effected or are in contemplation in several centres of the cotton mill industry in this Presidency, consider it desirable that the fullest possible information should be obtained and made available to the public on this important matter. Government is further of opinion that the quickest and most satisfactory method of achieving this object is by departmental enquiry.

They have, therefore, instructed the Labour Office to make a special investigation, which will include consideration of evidence, oral or written, submitted by the interests concerned, in order to ascertain the following facts:

(a) the extent of the reduction in wages of work-people employed in the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency since 1st January 1926;

(b) whether these reductions have been uniform in the cotton mills at each centre of the industry;

(c) whether the cost of living of the working classes has fallen during this period and to what extent;

(d) what has been average rise or fall in real wages during this period in the various centres of the industry;

(e) where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated, the reasons therefor;

(f) the extent to which "rationalisation", for example "efficiency schemes", have been introduced in the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, and the effect such schemes have had upon wages and the conditions of work of the operatives; and

(g) what is the extent of unemployment in the cotton mill industry, and what are its causes.

Government have further decided temporarily to strengthen the staff of the Labour Office in order to enable the investigation to be comfleted as rapidly as possible.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale asked for leave to move an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of definite and urgent public importance, namely the situation created at Sholapur by the closure of certain mills and the action taken by the local authorities in prohibiting certain idividuals from addressing meetings."

HOME MEMBER OPPOSES.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member opposed the adjournment and said that the matter did not appear to him to be of urgent public importance. The textile stroke in Sholapur commenced on February 15 and since then some of the mills had been working. As some of the labour leaders began to address strikers and make inflammatory speeches Government took action against three of them under the Ordinary District Police Act.

"INCITING WORKERS."

This was done to prevent them from inciting the workers which may lead to serious disturbances. There was nothing extraordinary or exceptional in the situation created at Sholapur which required special measures to be urgently taken.

MOTION DROPPED.

The President took the sense of the House and as only 23 members were in favour of the motion (instead of the requisite member of 25) the motion dropped and leave to move the adjournment was not granted.

SURCHARGE ON ELECTRICITY

The flourishing condition of electric concerns was cited in justification of the surcharge on electricity by the Finance Member, who moved the first reading of the Bill to further amend the Bombay Finance Act of 1932. The Bill proposes to extend for a further period if one year (till Mar. 1935), the enhanced duty on electricity, which was introduced in 1932, and the enhanced rates of Court-Fees and Stamp Duties brought in force in 1922.

THOMAS REPORT QUOTED.

The Finance Member quoted the Thomas Committee Report, and said that one of the recommendations of that Committee was that the surcharge on electricity should be made permanent and pointed out that Government at present, however, had no intention of making it permanent. He expressed the fear that if this source of revenue was lost to Government, they may not be able to do much for the agriculturists.

THEIR FAT DIVIDENDS.

He advanced the argument that electric companies were in a very flourishing condition and they were better able to bear taxation than agriculturists. Every electric company was declaring fat dividends of 10 to 15 per cent. and he thought they should not grudge the tax. Should they cut down the liberal concessions which they proposed to give to agriculturists or should they assist the syndicates and electric concerns, who had large resources at their disposal asked the Finance Member.

OPPOSITION TO BILL.

Mr. C.N. Patel (Kaira District), opposed the Bill on the ground that Government had no justification to continue taxes which were in the first instance introduced as an emergency measure.

METHODS OF COLLECTION

Mr. G.S. Gangoli (Kanara District), said that the atmosphere in the Council was somewhat unreal, because while they were still discussing the question of giving remissions to agriculturists, the land revenue was already being collected since February 5. He complained that in his district, coercive methods were being adopted in the matter of collection of land revenue. After pointing out that there was still scope for carrying out retrenchment the speaker said that the stamp and Court-fees affected the agriculturists so much that they found litigation very difficult. He opposed the Bill.

ENDURANCE POINT REACHED.

Mr. J.B. Petit (Bombay Millowners), also opposed the Bill and said that the House had always been ready to support Government, but the utmost possible limit of their endurance had been reached. They were confident in the past that Government would take the earliest possible step to see that these emergency taxes were abolished. It now appeared that, once Government were allowed to levy emergency taxes they had the unfortunate tendency of becoming permanent measures. He thought that Government had not seriously tackled the Thomas Committee's recommendations.

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale gave conditional support to the Bill and wanted to know to what extent Government would grant remissions to the agriculturists. He also hoped that Government would not bring forward proposals for additional taxation next year.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale also wanted to know to what extent agriculturists would benefit by the Bill.

BOMBAY HARD HIT.

Dr. J.A. Collaco said that the people of Bombay were particularly hard hit by the impost on electricity and he opposed the Bill.

The Finance Member in replying to the criticisms made the observation that Government's policy towards agriculturists would be liberal.

FIRST READING PASSED.

On being put to vote the first reading of the Bill was declared passed, the Opposition not even pressing for a division.

"TAX ON NECESSITY OF LIFE."

Mr. J. Humphrey (Karachi Chamber of Commerce) moved an amendment that part II of the Bill relating to the levy of duty on electricity be deleted from the Finance Bill. In a vehement speech he characterised the duty on electricity as an unjust tax. Government had done nothing to assist the industry which was developed due to private enterprise. He characterised the tax as a tax on a necessity of life, and it was a burden which fell on the poor and middle-class consumers, who were struggling hard in these days of depression. Had they committed any special offence for having to bear these burdens he asked?

Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil (Ahmedabad), said that the surcharge on electricity was comparatively less harmful than many other burdens.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha also opposed the amendment to do away with the duty on electricity. He said there were many other worse taxes which ought to be abolished first.

Mr. J. B. Greaves (Bombay Chamber of Commerce), supported the amendment. He said that the duty was an almost unsurmountable barrier to electricity becoming available to the masses at reasonable rates in Bombay.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Mr. R.D. Bell, the Home Member replied to some of the criticisms raised in the course of the debate. The three points that emerged from the discussion he said were that Government had not assisted the electricity trade, that the consumers had not committed any social offence and that the burden of the tax fell on small traders and the lower middle-classes, who were struggling amidst trade depression. He point ed out that a majority of persons in the Presidency never used electricity, but used kerosene oil.

After some discussion, Mr. Humphrey asked for permission to withdraw his amendment which was granted.

TWO AMENDMENTS LOST.

An amendment moved by Mr. A.N. Surve that exemption in respect of the surcharge on electricity should be granted to those using 20 units of current as against 12 units, mentioned in the Bill, was rejected by the House.

Two amendments moved by Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola, one with a view to exempt shopkeepers using less than the minimum units prescribed by the Bill were also lost.

The House was discussing the amendment of Mr. Surve to reduce by half the enhanced Court-Fees, when the Council adjourned till Tuesday.

New Councillor For Assam Executive

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Data, member of the Council of State, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam in succession to the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, when the latter vacates office on March 31, 1934, has been approved.—A. P.

Collections Received At Central Office

The following is a further list of donations and contributions received by the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, at Kalbadevi Road:—

Multani Shikarpuri Panchayet, Bombay Rs. 5,000, subscribed as below:—

Seth Mangoomal Lunidasingh Rs. 301, Mangoonmal Jesasingh Rs. 301, Mangoomal Hargobindsingh Rs. 301, Mangoomal Bhelasingh Rs. 301, Pokardas Menghraj Rs. 301, Tejbhandas Udhawdas Rs. 301, Doulatram Mohandas Rs. 301, Verhomal Parsram Rs. 301, Nandramdas Hiranand Rs. 301, Nandramdas Dwarkadas Rs. 201, Begraj Tahilram Rs. 301, Narainda Gangawishindas Rs. 301, Bhawandas and Co Rs. 301 Santoomal Ravadas and Co. Rs. 301, Karamchand Umbalal Rs. 301, Karamchand Thadaram Rs. 301, Sitaldas Tirathdas Rs. 250, Thakurdas Deoomal Rs. 201, Pesumal Vishindas Rs. 201, Naraindas Paramanand Rs. 201, Gobindram Sobhraj Rs. 201, Badredas Gianchand Rs. 201, Keshawdas Lakhimichand Rs. 201, Sewaram Tikamdas Rs. 201, Bansiram Jashamal Rs. 201, Gokuldas Kewalram Rs. 201, Rejhumal Manikchand Rs. 152; Dhanrajmal Chatandas Rs. 152; Shiwaldas Totaldas Rs. 151, Kaniyalal Dipchand Rs. 151, Hariram, Khiaram and Bhawandas Lakhimichand Rs. 151, Nandramdas Atmaram Rs. 151, Gordhandas Mangoomal Rs. 101, Chetumal Bulchand Rs. 101, Jethanand Holaram Rs. 101, Ramchand Tarachand Rs. 101, Bulchand Hasanand Rs. 101, Hariram and Co. Rs. 101, Bhikhchand Khubchand Rs. 101, Dipchand Jamnadas Rs. 101, Wadharam Somchand Rs. 101, Jethanand Kodoomal Dalal Rs. 101, Teoomal Newandram Rs. 101, Kishinchand and Co., Contractor Rs. 101, Parasram Harbhagwandas Rs. 51, Teoosingh Dayaldas Rs. 51, Verhamal Thawandas Rs. 51, Messrs. Rajpal Bros Rs. 51, Seth Sawaldas Madhawdas Rs. 51, Seth Hemraj Ladharam Rs. 51, Nichaldas Tikamdas Bhathiya Rs. 51, Manganmal Dalal Rs. 51, Purshotamdas Jethanand Dalal Rs. 51, Kantilal Somnath Mukadam Rs. 51, Without name by Manecmal Rs. 51, Hiranand Bashomal Rs. 51, Vishindas Piribhdas Rs. 31, Assodomal Motoomal Dalal Rs. 31, Ghanshamdas Dolatram Rs. 31, Jethanand Dalal Rs. 31, Dhanrajmal Teoomal Rs. 25, Dunichand Mukadam Rs. 25, Sobhraj Dalal Rs. 25, Suginamal Dalal Rs. 25, Rochaldas Dalal Rs. 21, Mathradas Rs. 21, Chandiram Dalal Rs. 21, Gobindram Hiranand Dalal Rs. 21, Thawardas Dalal Rs. 11, Hasanand Kimatram Rs. 11, Maharaj Saligram Rs. 11, Sundries Rs. 53. Total Rs. 10,000. Less sent direct by the Panchayet to Swami Ramdas Khatwalla, who has open ed a relief centre at Darbhanga Rs. 5,000, remaining Rs. 5,000.

Bombay Koli Bandhav through Koli Young Boys Association Rs. 95; Messrs. Pohumall Bros (to defray travelling expenses of a volunteer) Rs. 30; Book collections Rs. 5-8, Mr. B.P. Mehta Rs. 2. Total Rs. 5,132-8-0.

Note:—Of the above donation of Rs. 5,000 a sum of Rs. 1,000 is earmarked for cattle relief. Also 2 cases milk-food given by Messrs. Cow and Gate Ltd.

AMALGAMATED BANK FOR SIND

KARACHI, Feb. 26.

A new era in the history of co-operative banks in Sind was heralded yesterday, when 500 representatives of four district banks o' Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas met at Khalikdina hall, and passed unanimously a resolution approving of their amalgamation.

The amendments to the bye-laws securing representation for depositors through nomination by the Registrar and provision for the exclusion of defaulters from the seat on the board of directors were explained and the bye-laws were ultimately unanimously passed.

The amalgamated bank will be known as the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank. It will have its headquarters at Karachi and branches at Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas.—A. P.

LAHORE COLLECTS Rs. 30,000

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Earthquake Relief Committee, Lajpatrai Bhawan, Lahore has collected so far Rs. 30,459-10-9, out of which it has sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Committee Rs. 30,385-13-0.

Collection work is being continued and money is being sent to Patna as it is collected.—United Press.

REMEMBER BIHAR FACES A TERRIBLE FAMINE

Readers' Views

BADEN-POWELL & INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the article by "Ferishta" which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, may I point out that the passage quoted therein occurred in a volume published by Lord Baden-Powell long before 1921 and was deleted by himself on his arrival in India in that year as inapplicable. It is a pity that this passage should now have been dug out of its grave and almost pointed out to be recent, thus creating many misunderstandings.

May I request you to publish this statement in the columns of your paper?—Yours, etc.,

MR. VENKATESWARAN.
C/O The League of Nations,
Indian Bureau,
Improvement Trust Bld.,
Fort, Bombay.
February, 25.

"Building Societies"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A letter by Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge has been published in the press stating that it is proposed to call a meeting of persons interested in the question of starting a Building Society for Bombay and the suburbs.

There are two sides of this question. Against the proposed scheme, it may be pointed out that the system of pawning "homes" and redeeming them by monthly instalments, out of earnings or savings, in practice, operates as a great burden on workers. Further, it inflates the price of houses and causes a scarcity of houses to let at reasonable rents. It also brings, in its train, second mortgages, charges and other encumbrances. Further, it leads to hire-purchase agreements in respect of furniture, and articles in the "home," because the so-called "home-owners" have no ready cash with which to buy these things. This state of things is prejudicial to traders who supply necessaries to the "home-owners" on credit and afterwards find that the goods and articles in the "home" are not attachable, owing to the existence of a previous hire purchase agreement. The instalments payable under the scheme do not leave any loose wealth in the hands of those sinking their all in "buying" a house on the instalment system. Besides, the "owners" have nothing left for maintenance and improvement of their homes.

On the other hand, there is the undoubted fact of the large growth of Building Society "homes" in England and the striking testimony of the Prime Minister to their usefulness. The Prime Minister has stated that "building societies are not only rendering a useful service to their members, but are also making an important and constructive contribution to industrial recovery." Again, he says: "The idea that every body, who was able to do it, should possess his own house, in precisely the same way that he possessed his own hat and his own clothes, that a man's house is part of his own personality, is a great idea." Moreover, any member of the public, including any borrower, can participate, if he wishes, in the profits of the Society by becoming an investing member thereof. The profits are not divided and shared with any other class than the members of the Society. The record of building societies, as a social institution of great value, is, it is claimed, fully borne out by the facts in connection with the same, in England.

It is hoped that both sides of the question will be fully thrashed out at the proposed meeting and care will be taken not to enter on any enterprise that may heighten the difficulties of the already hard-hit middle class person in our community.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN H. PANDIA.
121, Meadows Street,
Bombay.

Fruitarian Diet

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly let us inform your readers that Dr. Josiah Oldfield, M.A., D.C.L., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Senior Physician to the Lady Margaret Hospital, Doddington, Kent, England has written "A Popular Guide to Fruitarian Diet and Cookery" that is, one consisting of wholewheat bread, salads, nuts, fruits, vegetables, cereals, dairy produce, milk cheese, butter and eggs which Dr. Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane Bart., C.B., M.D., M.S., says in "Daily Mail" (London, 1927) "will provide all that is required to keep the body and mind in perfect health (as) is now generally recognised." Dr. Oldfield's aforesaid book can be obtained from the Bombay Humanitarian League (Jivdaya Mandli) 149, Shroff Bazar, Shaikh Memon Street, out-of-fort, Bombay 2 for annas four only. The proceeds of the sale will be given to the funds of the Humanitarian League which is founded for the amelioration of misery of animals in India. On receipt of a post card the above book will be sent in any part of Bombay with a reliable man on payment of annas four for coolie hire in addition to the price of the book above stated. The book may also be sent for V.P.P. Registration and V. P. charges which amount to annas four will have to be paid in addition to the price of the book which is 4 annas.—Yours, etc.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN AGE.
(England).

Hagenbeck's Thanks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that my Season in Bombay has come to a close I would like to receive space in your columns to thank the public of Bombay, for the wonderful support which they have given to my Circus.

I can say in all sincerity that rarely have I met with such a friendly reception as I have in Bombay. The public, the police and the Municipal authorities have given my staff and myself every assistance and help, and we will take with us on our travels very very pleasant recollections of our Bombay Season.—Yours, etc.,

LORENZ HAGENBECK.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the eve of leaving Bombay, I beg to thank you in sincerity for the very great help you have given us by your editorial publications.

Undoubtedly, your support in this direction has greatly assisted us to get the number of visitors which we did.

As it is impossible for me to thank the members of your staff individually, I request you to kindly thank them on my behalf.—Yours, etc.,

LORENZ HAGENBECK.

HAVE YOU NO SYMPATHY FOR YOUR AFFLICTED BRETHREN?

If You Have, Hasten With Your Help In Money

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am aprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Monday our readers contributed only Rs. 1,200. This makes the Total Collection up-to-date Rs. 1,65,700.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendra-prasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Saturday:

Miss Kanta and Mr. Keshavlal of Bhavnagar	51	0
Udvada Station Collection Through Ambatal M. Patel as below	140	8
Desai Naranji Dahyabhai	5	0
Patel Ambalal Motibhai	5	0
Master Chhotubhai K. Desai	10	0
Pandya Narbheram Visvanath	5	0
Desai Dayalji Dahyabhai	5	0
Seth Suleman Jivaji	5	0
Contractor Dhanji Mavji	5	0
Contractor Madanbhai Bhanji	5	0
Mody Tribhovandas Nathabhai	15	0
Mody Jamnadas Nathabhai	5	0
Master Maganlal Kalyanji	5	0
Joshi Khandubhai Akhubhai	6	0
Desai Bros. & Co.	5	0
Dastur Jamsedji Kavasji	5	0
Patel Praghbai Vithalbhai	15	0
Mr. Sunderlal Tar Master	2	0
Dr. Ganpatrao	2	0
Ranchhodji Bhikabhai and Co.	2	0
Mody Keshavlal Trikamlal	2	0
Desai Bhagvanji Vasanji	1	0
Desai Durbabbhai Jaganji	1	0
Mistry Jinabhai Gandabhai	2	0
Dhirjalal Parikh	1	0
Dr. Mohanlal Nanabhai	2	0
Patel Bhikabhai Lalubhai	4	0
Patel Ranchhoddas Vanarsidas	2	0
Dastur Mauchersha Faramji	1	0
Dastur Pirojasha Pestenji	1	0
Chohan Trikamlal Ranchhoddas	2	0
Seth Manekaji Kharasedji Banji Through Bhagvandas	2	0
Somi Atmaram Dulabhai	1	0
Dr. Kalidas Bhagvanji	2	0
Seth Chhaganlal Raichand	2	0
Pathan Seharankha Jamalkha	1	0
Jivan Somaji	1	0
Alibhai Abdulabhai	1	0
Seth Mamad Musabhai	2	0
Joshi Khandubhai Nagarji	2	0
Miscellaneous	0	8
Total Rs.	140	8
Shree Shanti Bhuvan Lodge propriter Chimanlal Dolaji	13	0
Mancharji D. M. Jeejibhoy	31	0
A. C. Parsee Lady	7	0
T. C. K. Naidu Abadan (Persian Gulf)	50	0
Bombay Central Hindu Refreshments Room's Cherity Box. Collection	30	1 6
M. K. Jayaker	1	0 0
S. S. P.	10	0 0
Payshone Kariana Dealers and their staff as below	170	4 0
Amichand Varadhaman and his staff as below	20	0
Seth Amichand Vardhaman	15	0
Shah Nagardas Jadavji	2	0
Shah Manilal Durlabhdas	2	0
Ghati Lafaman Dhondu	1	0
Rs.	20	0
Gandalal Lavji and his staff as below	19	8
Seth Gandalal Lavji	15	0
Amratlal Girdhardas	1	0
Pratapsand Jaisabhai	1	0
Ramaniklal Keshavlal	1	0
Miscellanious	1	8
Rs.	19	8
Seth Chunilal Gopalji and his staff	13	0
Seth Chunilal Gopalji	11	0
Shantilal Jivraj	1	0
Shiva Ganu	1	0
Rs.	13	0
Messers N. H. Bamboat and his staff as below	15	0
Seth N. H. Bamboat	11	0
Shah Amratlal Vadilal	11	0
Mr. Hajmat Saheb	1	0
Ghati Dhondu Govind	1	0
Ghati Shiva Ganu	1	0
Rs.	15	0
Aryuvedic Dispensary Bhandar and his staff as below	12	0
Aryuvedic Dispensary Bhandar	11	0
Mr. Valji Devaraj	1	0
Rs.	12	0
Amthalal Jechand	9	0
Shamji Amarshi	2	0
Thakarshi Morarji and his staff as below	9	8
Seth Thakarshi Morarji	8	0
Shah Vanamali Mavaji and Miscellanious	1	8
Rs.	9	8
Seth Abdul Kyum Kiakbhai	41	0
Seth Ramniklal Chunilal	11	0
Seth Abdealli Alibhai	11	0
Delhi Dispensery Through Hakim Fazalerahim Saheb	11	0
Seth Maruti Gangaram	8	0
Seth Mahomed Ibrahim	5	0
Seth Gulam Mahmod Hakim Abdul Latif	5	0
Seth Bidravandas Jain and Sons	5	0
Jufide-Am-Dispensary and his staff as below	3	4
Jufide-Am- Dispensary	2	0
R. U. Rasid	1	4
Rs.	3	4
Rs.	170	4
Dr. S. S. Kaikini Miyaga Karaan's collection 2nd instalment as below	302	2
Village Choranda	57	2
Thakore Kesarisingji	25	0
Jamshedji Vakharia & Co.	25	0
Ratanji Fardunji & Sons	25	0
Village Kurai	25	0
Shah Jivachand Mohan	15	0
Barot Maneklal Mulji	11	0
Jasbhai Ashabhai Patel	11	0
Village Koral	11	0
Tarmohemed Hassam	10	0
Shamsuddin Ibrahimji	5	0
Manilal Chhaganlal	5	0
Dr. Kanchanlal Vyas	5	0
Dayaram Jaduram	5	0
Nemchand Pitamber	5	0
Pathan Vilayatkhan	5	0
Nurmohemed Abba	5	0
Mohan Abhesang	5	0
Nanalal Vaidya	3	0
Bhave	2	0
Swadeshi Stores, Karjan	2	0
Jethalal Mayashanker	2	0
Mohamed Dawood	2	0
Chotalal Ratanchand	2	0
Suman Ranchod	2	0
Dr. Haidaralli	2	0
Prabhulal Mathurdas	2	0
Dr. Kishore Patel	2	0
Dr. Bhatt	2	0
Chunilal Baldev	2	0
Hassam Mohemed	2	0
Javanmal Trilokchand	2	0
Vamanrao	2	0
Harilal Chaganlal	2	0
Vithaldas Keshavlal	1	0
Mohanlal Girijashanker	1	0
Shripatrai Sardar	1	0
Purnadhar Ashadhar	1	0
Maneklal Ranchod	1	0
Manilal Bapulal	1	0
Gordhan Mithabhai	1	0
Chotalal Biharilal	1	0
Tayaballi Isabhai	1	0
Punamchand Hargovan	1	0
Mangalprasad Pandya	1	0
Motibhai Patel	1	0
Chunilal Mistry	1	0
Vaidya Balkrishna	1	0
Rs.	302	2
S. K. Visvanathan	1	0
In memory of S. F. Vakil	3	0
Hirji Narshi Kolhapur as below	27	4
Gujarat Lodge Nadavelaro Kohlapure	5	0
Bharat Tea Co. Through Chanabhai	5	0
Devshanker Balshanker Gujarat Lodge	1	0
Naranrao Hingwalla	1	4
Ram Sanehilal Belgaum Lodge	1	0
Bhanji Chhotalal Through Girdharbhai	1	0
Amratlal Bhai	1	0
Champaklal Bhai	1	0
Pragji Laxmiram Pandya	1	0
Sammuklal	1	0
Kanojilal Kanpurwalla	1	0
Vanmalibhai Poonawalla	1	0
I. B. Condalker	1	0
M. V. Kitwadker Belgaum	1	0
Gangar Sharpa Mahaligpa Opim	1	0
Sidhaya Tamanrapa Bale Kudari	1	0
Govind Gudo Kalcunderi	1	0
M. M. Majareker	1	0
Danaji Vardhichand	1	0
Rs.	27	4
A Jain Sympathiser	232	0
Salemahmod Pirmahmod	1	0
Sakara Kachara Mochy	1	0
Ganapatrao A. Shanbhag esq.	5	0
Gulabchand Ukabhai Desai	3	0
Tribhovan Nemchand & Co.,	364	12

IN THE LAND OF THE EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from page 6).

pumps have been raised up by some natural force from underneath?

Speaking of the hospital, there is one Umashankar Shalat of Umreth in Gujarat who lies there with the fracture of the right collar bone. He was going to Motihari with some friends from Patna to study the cattle relief problem. They were given seats in the transport lorry of the Muzafferpur office of the Bihar Central Relef Committee. After they has travelled half the distance the lorry with its occupants turned turtle. They were pinned beneath the grain bags which the lorry was carrying. But none was injured. They proceeded further; later one of the tyres of the lorry burst; so they had to wait an hour or so. In the meantime a gentleman was going in his car to Motihari. He gave them a lift. Approaching Motihari the car turned turtle pinning the occupants underneath. Mr. Shalat's collar bone was fractured. The roads had fissures every short distance. These were filled in with sand. But the ground under the sand was not safe in all places. Hence the accident. He had come to give relief. But now himself requires attendance! What an irony of fate! He is making good progress. He may be discharged within a fortnight.

In the house of Mr. Ram Dayal Sahu, whose family is a big one, there were about 120 persons in the house. Though the house collapsed, only one death of child occurred. Four members of the family who were on an upper story were taken out by means of a ladder after the collapse. This gentleman had 32 houses. All these have been damaged and collapsed.

There are nine relief organisations in this place. They are co-ordinating their operations. Government is co-operating. These organisations look to the city while the Bihar Central Relief Committee Branch is operating in the rural areas.

For Viceroy's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund till Monday including the Already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,78,626-15-9; The Parsi Scouting Society, 18-19 Boys Scout Troupe, Rs. 27; "A Sympathiser" +Poona, Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur R. G. Kashikar, Chairman, "Gujarath Flood Relief Fund" Malegaon Nasik, Rs. 100; Bai Bachoobai Jehangirjee Subeda, Rs. 15; "An Humble Mite"—Poona, Rs. 10; Donald G. Hill Esqr., Rs. 50; Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox, Rs. 100; and Mr. V. N. Vedak and Mrs. Gowra V. Vedak, Rs. 11; Total Rs. 1,78,989-15-0.

(Continuer from column 7.)

"Spectator" and a gentleman playing many contradictory parts in politics. This new organisation has begun to be talked about in political circles with its new title of "The A P A." Then comes another mysterious flank anonymous gift of £50,000 through the British Foreign Office. One of the objects with which the gentleman is credited is the securing of a peerage for himself.

If this was so he might well have approached the department other than the Foreign Office. The avowed object is to keep all parts of the Empire together. If this is so, why select the Foreign Office as the medium? Curiously enough the Foreign Office has selected the "Apa" to be the most suitable organisation to use this donation of £50,000. Here is another contradiction. The worthy donor wants to work and live for the British Empire alone, leaving the rest of the world to mind its own business, The A P A professes to be working for equal rights and brotherhood of all people of the world. Such two incompatible objects cannot possibly work in co-operation. However, we are made to believe it. One of the early scenes of operation of the new scheme would, of course, be India. I am told China, Tibet, Nepal, and Afghanistan may all receive the attention.

VICEROY'S FUND REACHES 22 LAKHS

The latest list of donations to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief shows that the Fund has reached the figure of Rs. 22,02,773-6-1 and £70-10.

Among the chief contributions are:—Second week's contribution received through High Commissioner for India, London Rs. 7,591-14; Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Rs. 10,000; Earthquake Relief Fund, Provincial Branch, Madras Rs. 7,500; Women's Earthquake Relief Fund, Hyderabad Deccan Rs. 7,000; Through Collector, Jalaun Dist. Rs. 3,600; Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Hyderabad Dn. (further contribution) Rs. 3,500; Subscriptions from Raipur District Rs. 3,020-1-6 State Collieries of E. I. Raliway at Giridih Rs. 3,000; Mayor of Bombay's Fund (Further contribution) Rs. 2,500; Collections made by Sir Abdus Samda Khan from the officials and general public of Rampur State Rs 2,313-7-9; Through Collector, Etah (Further contribution) Rs. 2,000; Earthquake Relief Committee, Midnapore Rs. 2,000; Through Political Agent, Quett-Pishin Rs. 1,580-5-0, Earthquake Relief Committee, Cuttack (Further contribution) Rs. 1,503-12; Staff and Workmen, East Indian Coal Compnaies Collieries, Jealgora Rs. 1,083-5-3; Through Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi (Further contribution) Rs. 1,001-14-1; Messrs. Anderson Wright & Co., Patna Rs. 1,000; H.H. the Raja of Sangli Rs. 1,000.

For Rajen Babu Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund till Monday including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,39,316-3-6; Dr. S. J. Nadkarni, Rs. 5; Music Assemble, Rs. 15-15-0; Messrs. Surein Piras and Co., Rs. 1,001; Staff of Messrs. Surein Piras and Co., Rs. 100; Collection through the Members of the Bhagini Samaj, Rs. 500; Total Rs. 1,40,938-2-6.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

New Haj Committee

The Haj Committee which used to be nominated by the Government for a number of years will cease to function from this month and and its place will be taken by another committee which has been made a representative one On the last committee, the Government used to nominate twelve members. On the new Haj Committee, five members are nominated by the Government and twelve are elected by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and by co-option. Among the five nominated members, four are Europeans and one Hindu, the last-named being the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. At the meeting of the new constituted committee held recently, Mr. Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was elected president and Mrs. Shafi Tyebji and Mr. Hassanally Pirbhoy, vice presidents. A paid Muslim secretary will be appointed later.

Back Bay Marine Drive

The Marine Drive at the Back Bay Reclamation was left unfinished by Government owing to financial stringency. It is understood that the Government of Bombay have not finally abandoned the scheme of the Drive, as the plans for its completion are ready and will be taken in hand as soon as the financial situation is stabilised. The idea in completing the Marine Drive programme is to relieve the congestion of vehicular traffic on the Queen's Road and to give the motorists and the public a place for recreation where they can get fresh and uncontaminated sea air.

Elphinstone Circle Gardens

The Elphinstone Circle Gardens —which are centrally located in Fort and of which many people are taking advantage every day as a recreation ground—are, one is surprised to learn, usually closed at about 6-45 p.m. perhaps Bombay Time. This is quite unnecessary and it causes both inconvenience and annoyance to many visitors to the Gardens. Will the authorities concerned see that the Gardens are kept open at least upto 8 or 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) every day. Much benefit would result to the public if this step is taken by the authorities concerned.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISM: ITS DAYS OF TRIAL

(Continued from page 6).

the Pocket Chancellor of Austria, is opposed to the Hitler form of brown Fascism and is a great worshipper of the Mussolini form of black Fascism. The week has provided us with this form of Italian black Fascism in Austria. Magnificient new homes for the workers which were a model in all Europe were not only surrounded by troops, were not only pelted with machine-guns, but were literally bombarded with howitzers and heavy artillery as if they were an enemy fortification. Workers who stood for working class rights and Socialism have been killed by the hundreds. The struggle between the workers and Fascist agents of capitalists is more grim at the present moment in Austria and it has also special significance for the whole of Europe.

Their Remarkable Work.

The Austrian Socialist Party was also a social democratic organisation and was akin in political outlook to the Labour party of Great Britain. Since 1920 Vienna has been the centre of at least an expression of verbal dissatisfaction with the policy of the British Labour Party. The political jugglers like Kautsky of Austria and Wallhead of the British I.L.P. have been criticising the Second International with revolutionary phrases and at the same time they are condemning the revolutionary programme of the Communist Party. For the last twelve years or so, they are engaged in an attempt of constructing a new International somewhat between the Second International and the Third International. After their crushing defeat in the War and after losing more than half of their old Empire, the Socialists of Austria adopted a little different tactics from the Labour Party of Britain, France and Germany. They saw the inevitable issue that some day they would be crushed and voluntarily attacked by capitalism and they would in their turn be required desperately to fight against capitalism. Yet they decided not to take the initiative themselves. The plan of the Austrian Socialists and the Trades Unionists was not to give too much weight to the capturing of Parliament but to concentrate very largely in capturing the municipal councils of all important industrial and agricultural centres. They achieved remarkable success in this and though Austria never put forward a strong working class Socialist Government for the nation she did much for the improvement of the daily conditions of the life of workers by securing strong majorities on almost all the leading municipal councils in the State. One could see during the last ten years, in spite of the general financial depression tremendous growth of almost luxurious working class dwellings and other institutions all over Austria.

Good out of Evil.

This naturally consolidated the task of Trades Union workers round the objective of a Socialist State. Under the encouragement of Italian Fascists the Austrian Fascists were making preparations to take possession of the State machinery by force and then to destroy all the advantages of Socialism secured by the Austrian workers. The present struggle in Vienna and other parts of the country were becoming inevitable. Dr. Dollfuss and company were confidently counting that, as in Great Britain and in Germany, the Communists and revolutionary leaders of the working class would be separated from the mass of the workers by cunning Social Democratic leaders of Austria. But, on the other hand, the terrible plight of the German workers by following this disastrous path was an awakening to the Austrian Social Democrats and the Trades Union workers. There arises, out of this, now in Austria a united fight of the workers against Fascist terrorism and heartless capitalist nationalism. In this particular aspect it is a new historical event. It is likely that with big guns and bombs and with wholesale slaughter and arson, the Government forces of Fascist leaders may defeat the Austrian workers physically. However even such a defeat would go to strike Dollfuss and his Party. The very bloodshed of their own fellow-countrymen in becoming a sermon to the Austrian soldiers who are taking part in the struggle and the danger is increasing every hour. Some good would result from the united action of the Communists, Socialists and the Trades Union workers in Austria. It would act as a mighty check to all countries of Europe including Great Britain where Capitalist and Imperialist nationalists are contemplating introduction of many Fascist measures.

If by any chance the workers of Austria may yet win and if they actually succeed in overthrowing the Facist regime and the restoration of a Socialist parliamentary government, its immediate effect in Germany is bound to be of the utmost importance in inducing the German Social Democrats and the Trades Union leaders to unite with the still powerful element in Germany. Such a process would check the present unhampered march of Fascism.

A New Organisation.

These events are, therefore, watched very carefully by capitalist governments of all Europe and America. Not only are these events watched carefully but strange mysterious activities are set on foot. In Great Britain, there has come into existence an organisation styling itself the All-Peoples Association under the unscrutable guidance of Sir Evelyn Wrench, the editor of the

(Continued in column 5).

Govt. Not To Close Down Visapur Jail

Home Member Says Place Is Quite Healthy

At question time in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday the following questions were put and answered:—

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona District) asked: Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of the Visapur Jail is unhealthy and unsuitable for human habitation:

(b) whether it is a fact that the climate of the place is most unsuitable to the health of the prisoners:

(c) if so, whether Government propose to close down the jail and select some other suitable place in its stead;

(d) whether it is a fact that owing to scanty water supply no proper cleanliness can be kept in the jail;

(e) whether it is a fact that the water there is most detrimental to the health of the prisoners;

(f) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove these evils;

(g) how many cases of typhoid occurred among the prisoners during each of the last three years;

(h) the names and qualifications of the medical officers who looked after the health of the prisoners during the last three years;

(i) the cost of medicines used for the prisoners during that period, and the remedies adopted for the cure of the invalids;

(j) whether it is a fact that unhealthy foodstuffs are supplied to the prisoners in the said jail;

(k) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this grievance?

Mr. R D. Bell replied (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is an unlimited water supply available.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) 1930—3

1931—Nil.

1932—29.

(h) Lieut.-Colonel Gharpurey, I.M.S. was consultant during the whole period.

1930|1931 Mr. Faiz-ullakhan, a Senior S.M.S. Officer.

1932 (i) Mr. P. M. Bhoj, M.B.B.S. and (ii) Mrfl R. B. Karnalkar, S.M.S. Officer.

(i) Cost of medicines was— Rs.

1930	.....	3,023
1931	.....	1,553
1932	.....	5,734

All the remedies that were considered necessary in the interest of the health of the invalids were adopted.

(j) No.

(k) Does not arise.

Due To Misunderstanding!

The detention of four Congress workers of Sirsi (North Kanara) under the Emergency Powers Ordinance formed the subject of further questions.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli asked:—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Gopalkrishna Ganapaya Hegde and three others of Sirsi, district Kanara, were arrested and detained under section 3 (1) of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, on 24th June 1923;

(b) on what date they were released;

(c) whether it is a fact that they were detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days;

(d) if so, under whose authority;

(e) whether it is a fact that the offers of some of them either to have an open trial or to accept an undertaking of loyalty and good behaviour were rejected;

(f) whether it is a fact that they are required to present themselves before the Police twice everyday and to reside at places away from their homes?

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, replied: (a) Yes.

(b) On the 11th July 1933.

(c) Yes.

(d) Their detention beyond the fifteen days was due to a misunderstanding.

(e) Statements were made by the four persons that they had not taken any part in the civil disobedience movement and would not take part in future. These statements were not believed.

(f) They are required to report themselves to the Police twice daily, but the original orders requiring them to reside at a place away from their homes were modified by the District Magistrate on the 21st November 1933 with the result that the movements of three of them are now restricted to their usual place of residence, viz., Sirsi Town, while the fourth person, who is also confined to Sirsi, is a resident of a village close to it.

Newspaper Competition

Mr. M. M. Karbhari drew the attention of Government to the competitions appearing in the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" and inquired if these competitions did not amount to lotteries within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code or the Gambling Act.

The Home Member replied that the competition did not appear to fall within the provisions of Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code or of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the competitions appearing in the newspapers of Bombay, e.g. the "Times of India" Illustrated Weekly (the "Address Competitions" appearing in the issue of the 26th November 1933);

(b) whether Government are aware that the Illustrated Weekly issues its editions with numbers and advertises and awards prizes to lucky numbers;

(c) whether they are aware of the method of ascertaining the lucky numbers.

(d) whether they are aware that these competitions amount to lotteries within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code or the Gambling Act;

(e) if so, whether Government intend to take steps to prosecute the editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India;"

(f) if not, what other steps they propose to take to stop these competitions?

Mr. R. D. Bell the Home Member replied: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) They do not appear to fall within the provisions of section 294-A, Indian Penal Code or of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) None.

CONTACT IS ONLY CURE FOR COMMUNAL ACERBITIES

Lord Brabourne Congratulates Ismail College Authorities For Breaking Down Barriers By Bringing Youths Together

Presiding at the Annual Social gathering of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari, H. E. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, performed the pleasant function of unveiling the portrait of Sir Frederick Sykes, the former Governor, on Monday evening, in the College Hall.

A large number of guests attended the function including the Hon. Justice Mirza, Mr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay, Sir Mohamud Yusuf, the founder of the College, Mr. Beckett, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji, Sir Suleman Kassim Mitha, Mr. Abdul Qadir Mohemad Husssain, Major Bhatia, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Principal of the Law College.

Mr. A. O. Qureshi, who presented the oil portrait of Sir F. Sykes, painted by Mr. Lalkaka of the Bombay School of Arts, requested His Excellency to unveil. After the unveiling of the portrait, the Principal of the College read the Annual report. His Excellency then gave away the prizes to the students.

Lord Brabourne replied in suitable terms, after which all the guests moved to the decorated oval, where an "At Home" was arranged by Sir Mohamad.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

Unveiling the portrait, Lord Brabourne said:

It has given me great pleasure that my first visit to the Ismail College should be paid under such auspicious circumstance. I know well what a keen interest my predecessor, Sir Frederick Sykes, took in the welfare of this college and how much he did for it. It is peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that the College which owes so much to him should possess a portrait of him to hang alongside that of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, to whose munificent donation the College primarily owes its existence. I am specially glad to see Sir Mahomed Yusuf here this afternoon and to know that he continues to take so keen an interest in the affairs of the College. I am sure that you will all join with me in expressing our thanks to him for entertaining us at the conclusion of this ceremony.

You will also, of course, wish me to emphasise how very greatly we appreciate Mr. Koreishi's generosity in presenting to the College this admirable picture of Sir Frederick Sykes. We congratulate him not only on his public-spirited generosity, but also on his discernment in selecting as the artist for the occasion Mr. Lalkaka, who has produced the excellent likeness of Sir Frederick Sykes which I have just had the pleasure of unveiling, and which I am sure all of you admire as much as I do.

NOT ENTIRELY COMMUNAL

I have been most interested, Sir, to hear the report of the past year's working which you have just read, and I hope that you and your Staff will accept my congratulations on the excellent beginning which has been made. One thing that has particularly interested me about this College is that, although it was intended primarily as a centre for Mahomedan culture, it is not an entirely communal institution. Although preference is given to Mahomedan students, I am very glad to see that about half of your present students come from other communities.

I have always been convinced that one of the most promising means of lessening the communal acerbities which have been such a serious bar to progress of all kinds in India in the past is to ensure that the youths of both communities are brought together as much as possible at an early and impressionable age. I am very glad to see, therefore, that this College is open to members of both communities, and I hope that the students, who get to know and respect each other in their college life here and form friendships outside as well as inside their own communities, will develop in this College and carry on in after-life a more tolerant attitude to the communal problems which present such serious difficulties in the India of to-day. I entirely agree, Sir, with your remarks about the necessity for a new hostel, but I am afraid that those of you who have listened to, or read, the recent debate in the Legislative Council will readily realise, without any words of mine, that the state of the Presidency's finances renders it impossible at present for Government to embark on any substantial new items of expenditure.

MOSQUE FOR COLLEGE.

I am glad to be able to inform you that a generous offer has been received from the Trustees of the Rogay Charities to construct a mosque for the College on certain conditions. The question has now been fully examined, and it is hoped that all difficulties have been surmounted, and that it will not be long before the commencement of the work is sanctioned. The best architectural advice has been sought in designing the mosque, and it is hoped that the new building will be a worthy addition to the College.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

(Continued from Page 7.)

lakhs) and the cost of certain schools (Rs. 9 lakhs), including the Prince of Wales' College at Dehra Dun, which, however valuable they may be from the political point of view, contribute little or nothing towards the actual defence of India.

If all these charges are deducted, it comes to this—that the present real cost of the Army does not much exceed Rs. 33 crores. Even if another Rs. 2 crores were added to cover the cost of restoring the cuts in pay and a return to more normal conditions, including a rise in prices (and this, incidentally, is the amount of the contribution from His Majesty's Government which has resulted from the recommendations of the Capitation Tribunal), the figure would be Rs. 35 crores, or about 20 per cent. of the net revenues of the country. The full Rs. 44 crores would be about 25 per cent. of those revenues. The present cost of the Army in England is about Rs. 50 crores, but this figure excludes the cost of War Pensions, which are included in the Indian budget and which in England account for the enormous sum of about £47 millions a year.

5. There are, however, those who contend—not presumably from any desire to raise the cost of defence, but possibly in order to enlarge the target of their attack—that there are at present items outside the Defence Budget which should really find a place inside it. It may be suggested that some of the expenditure on the Ecclesiastical Department might be more legitimately debitable to the Defence Budget on the ground that it supplies the Army with chaplains. The cost on this account might be about Rs. 20 lakhs.

IRREGULAR FORCES.

Then there is the cost of the various irregular forces on the Frontier, which is now debited to the budget of the Foreign and Political Department, and the cost of what are known as "strategic railways'. The former item may be put at Rs. 1-1/4 crores and the latter at Rs. 2 crores.

6. It cannot, of course, be denied that some of the irregular forces maintained for the Watch and Ward of the Frontier are semi-military formations. On the other hand, the organisation as a whole, like the organisation of any local Government, provides nothing more nor less than the machinery which the political authorities consider necessary for the civil administration of the tribal area; and the transfer of its cost to the Defence Budget would involve a similar transference of control from the civil to the military authorities and a radical alteration in the present policy of Frontier administration. Whether changes of this kind would be either wise or popular it is not the object of this article to discuss. Suffice it to say that it would certainly be neither legitimate nor desirable to switch the whole of the Rs. 1-1/4 crores mentioned above over to the Defence Budget as a mere accounting change, and that the only real justification for any departure from the present system would be if it could be demonstrated that the alteration would lead to an actual reduction of expenditure without loss of efficiency.

LOSS ON STRATEGIC RAILWAYS

7. The loss on the so-called strategic railways amounts to about Rs. 2 crores. Here again further reflection must show how irrational it would be to debit this sum to the Defence Estimates.

In the first place there are many thousands of miles of railway in India which serve a strategic as well as a public purpose. In fact the main lines from the great ports of India to the north are of infinitely greater importance to the Army than some of the trans-Indus lines on which a loss is incurred. Why should the category of 'strategic' lines be confined to the latter alone.

In the second place, if the cost of these particular lines were to be charged to the Defence Estimates, there can be no doubt that the services required for purely military purposes would be far less than those now provided for the public. Trains would be run perhaps once a week where they are now run every day and working expenses would be reduced to a minimum.

Finally, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that in no other country in the world is the cost of railways (except of course for purely military sidings and so on) debited to the Defence Estimates; and it is universally recognised that the provision of the communications required for the defence of a country is a normal function of the State.

The truth is that the cost of defence of a country can never be measured exactly by the size of its defence estimates, and there is no reason, why, in India alone, an attempt should be made to do so.

Dark Spots In Bihar

Reconstruction Plan Will Fail Without Re-distribution Of Population

(BY GUPTESHWAR PANDAY.)

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 23.

One cannot but feel horror-struck by the tragic tales of havoc wrought by the recent earthquake in the Province of Bihar. Lands which were considered to be the best soil in India, nay in the whole of the world, now bear the spectacle of barren lands covered with sand and water. Bearing in mind the softness and the fertility of the soil, one should feel no difficulty in realising, the truth, of the Hindu Mythology of this soil producing Sitajee, the incarnation of Lakshmi, the Godess of wealth. This soil is so rich in produce that it produces in abundance not only various varieties of corns but tobacco and sugar-cane with the least effort and expense. All varities of mangoes, superior quality of banana and sweet Lichies are found to grow like anything in this soil. Besides this, this soil is so soft and easy to cultivate that even the smallest kinds of bullocks with lin and thin stretcher can plough the fields without much exhaustion.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Turning to the other side of the picture, one would find a darker side worse than almost all the havocs of the earthquake put together. The news of the sudden collaspse of big as well as small houses in Muzafferpur, Monghyr, Darbhanga and other places have attracted the attention of people of all parts of this country who are losing no time, inspite of the economic depression, to open their scanty purses for giving relief to the people of these affected areas who badly need food, shelter and clothing. The story of the indiscriminate cracking of lands and the outflow of sand and water from within the ground, at certain places turning into lakes, has no doubt moved the rich and poor of all shades of opinion and creed of India and abroad to come to the rescue of the sufferers. But when one goes to the spot and study the situation thoroughly, he will witness a more miserable and a more heart rendering sight, of which this earthquake is a signal and which can on no account be tolerated for a second more. When he goes to distribute relief to the sufferers, he will be simply puzzled to hear their story. This earthquake has been no doubt a source of great calamity to the rich and the well-to-do people who hardly constitute 25 per cent. of the population, but there is nothing now to upset the brains of 75 per cent. of the population who have been facing such calamities for years, of which there is no knowing and who are facing starvation and nakedness from year to year. Only in the harvest season which is not more than quarter of a year, these people have been getting anything in the shape of a full meal, but for the rest of the year, they have been in semi-starvation. No one who has not actually seen their condition can imagine the real state of affairs.

THE STURDY BEGGAR.

It is difficult to give the exact reasons that led to the prevailing state of affairs in Tirhut. But it appears from the census of a number of villages that the 75 per cent. of the population consists of the so-called low caste people who belong to the labouring class and who have practically no property. Hence these people have got no social standing and are entirely ignored in all walks of life. Consequently, they have lost all sense of self respect and self reliance. They cannot think and act in terms of their annual budget. In the harvest season they spend lavishly and suffer the pangs of starvation for the rest of the year. This constant starvation tells upon their health and makes them victims of a number of diseases. Thus they become physically, mentally and morally degraded and unfit even for the ordinary unskilled labour. They prefer begging or even starvation to earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. We know of a numerous cases of people who have been facing starvation for days together and who have gone without accepting anything, when some talk of giving employment to them has been introduced. Our relief centres are daily being besieged by a large number of such persons and our workers have no other means of getting rid of these men but by asking them to take to some work. This makes them fly away from the place. The fact is that these people have become mostly invalid and lazy on account of constant starvation for taking to any work.

LANDLORDS NO BETTER.

Besides this, the number of labourers is far numerous than what is actually required for the cultivation of fields in majority of villages. As these people have no lands of their own, they have to work in the fields of the Zamindars or cultivators of their respective villages whose number is limited. The landlords too have to employ twenty or even twenty-five men for the work which hardly requires half the number of men and they fail to get even half the work done with double the number of the employed. Owing to the superabundance of labour, the land owners think it below their dignity to work with their own hands.

MISERY AND POVERTY

On account of the richness of the soil and also due to the prosperous conditions of a class of people who have been fortunate enough to take advantage of its prosperity, the outsiders have been thinking very differently of Tirhut. They have also been labouring under delusion to see the people of these parts responding sufficiently to the call of the country. It was not due to the political awakening of the masses.

It is due to their miserable and pitiable plight out of which they have can see no way, that they have been following Gandhiji out of sheer devotion from the time the Mahatma began his humanitarian work in Champaran. Now this earthquake should serve as an eye opened. As the attention of all seasoned leaders of the country has been diverted towards these parts, they should now lose no time in studying the situation closely. It is essential to find out effective methods to redress this permanent blast to humanity.

A number of plans for reconstruction and reclamation are being suggested, but in reality, it is like prescribing medicine for a patient without ascertaining the real nature of the disease. It is said that villagers here are enterprising, adventurers, hard-working and willing to stand on their own legs, but here we find just the reverse state of affairs prevailing throughout. Their thatched roofs are lying down and they do not stir out to turn them into small huts to afford shelter to their children. They are falling a prey to diseases for want of water, and they are not moving their little finger to clear the wells which require little exertion.

RELIEF WORK

From this I should not be misunderstood to discourage relief work. What I mean to say is that Tirhut has been suffering from the curse of over population, and that too of a disproportionate nature which has brought about the degeneration of the worst type. This rotten stage of society requires overhauling, and unless any attempt in this direction is made, these plans of reconstruction will be futile. This is the reason why all avenues of relief advanced up till now have been faring like a drop of water in a vast desert land and have been enhancing the thirst of the sufferers, instead of quenching them. In my humble opinion, some scheme of migration should also form a part of the relief work.

NOTHING GRATIS

As regards relief work, free distribution of corn should be altogether discouraged. The work of removing the sand from the fields should be forthwith started to give employment to the people in villages and also to give encouragement to land owners who have lost hopes of reclaiming their devastated fields. Reconstruction of roads, bridges and other works should also be started by municipalities, District Boards and the Government. Some means should also be devised for the remission of land revenue or land rents for the small landlords and tenants of the areas which have been badly affected.

It is understood that the Prime Minister of Kashmir has informed Mr. C. H. Ghulam Abbas, representative of the Jammu Muslim Conference, that he will see him on February 26 to discuss the question of the Glancy Commission recommendations.

Assembly Passes Wheat Protection Bill

(Continued from Page 12.)

bers to review the policy and ventilate their grievances in respect of wheat and other foodgrains.

STOP GAMBLING

He urged the extention of protection till 1938 in order to stop gambling in wheat, and also to enable the grower to know before hand the condition of the local market.

Mr. Abdul Aziz (Punjab Official) mentioned the nutritive value of wheat and said that Punjab was supplying better food for the rest of India, and from that point of view he urged the members to support the Bill.

NO FAVOURITISM

Mr. G. S. Bajpai made it clear that Government was not showing any favouritism towards wheat.

Proceeding Mr. Bajpai said that the whole question of development of agriculture in Sind was receiving close attention of the Government of India. As regards demand for extending of provisions of the Bill over a longer period. He said that the Government had thought that in a matter of this kind, when they were taxing a staple commodity, the Assembly should have from time to time opportunity to consider whether interests of consumer justified the duty. (Hear, Hear). Nobody could deny that adequate protection was given to the producer of wheat.

Mr. B. Das wanted Sir Joseph Bhore to amplify Mr. Bajpai's statement regarding the economic Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, its personnel and what economic planning it had done. He objected to any central control of provincial production.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying said that answer had been already given by Mr. Bajpai and Mr. Aziz He emphatically protested against the suggestion that any Member of the Executive Council had represented any particular province or interest in the Executive Council (Hear, Hear). They represented India as a whole.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: "Constitutionally we also do the same; practically is otherwise." The Bill was passed.

The House rose for lunch.

PROTECTION TO STEEL

Sir Joseph Bhore moved for consideration of the Steel and Wire Industries Protection Extending Bill. He said that there was no ground for the suggestion that the need for extension would have been avoided, if an enquiry was instituted at the proper time. He emphasised the heavy work done by the Tariff Board since the passage of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The Report on the Steel and Wire Industries Protection Extending Bill would not be ready till May.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya opposed the Bill and said that the industry had already captured the entire market of the country according to its own advertisement in the press.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked why a Second Tariff Board was not constituted to meet heavy business.

WHAT SUSPENSION MEANS

Mr. B. Das supported the Bill and said that the suspension of protection suggested by Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya would render nugatory, the sacrifices made by the country hitherto.

Sir Joseph Bhore endorsed the view of Mr. B. Das and added that the House would have opportunity to discuss the question fully at Simla Session. It was not easy to constitute another Tariff Board.

BILL PASSED

After Mr. Mahapatra spoke, the House passed the Bill with one or two dissenting voices.

The House next passed Mr. Bajpai's Bill amending the Medical Council Act with a view to enabling Burma Medical Graduates and Rangoon University to elect representaives.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

BOGUS MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Three Men Sentenced To Pay Fines

GUJRANWALLA, Feb. 25

Cases of persons prosecuted by the Punjab Medical Council under the Indian Medical Degrees Act are becoming frequent.

Judgment was pronounced yesterday by the first class Magistrate at Gujranwalla in the following three cases of bogus medical practioners who attached degrees after their names without a lawful authority and thus contravened the provisions of the Indian Medical Degrees Act:

1. Mr. Roshan Lal Kapur fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment.

2. Mr. Mohamad Din Qasuri, fined Rs. 35 or in default to undergo 1 month's imprisonment.

3. Mr. Yog Raj Ludhera, fined Rs. 25 or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment.—(United Press).

PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

New Office-Bearers Of Indian Branch

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25

As a resrit of the election held on the 22nd February the following members have been elected Vice-Presidents of the Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association: (1) Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mian Mohammad Shah Nawas.

Following have been elected members of the Executive Committee: (1) Hon. Lala Ramsaran Das, (2) Mr. H. P. Mody, (3) Mr. S. C. Mitra, (4) Mr. Bhupat Singh, (5) Sardar Sant Singh, (6) Mr. Navakumar Singh Dudhoria, (7) Mr. Ramkrishna Reddi, (8) Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhury, (9) Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu and (10) Hon. Mr. S. C. Ghose Maulik.

Mr. B. Das will act as Treasurer.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Shanmukham Chetty are ex-officio Joint Presidents.—(United Press).

Latest Commercial News

WORLD COTTON MARKETS BEARISH

New York Cotton Prices 26 Points Down

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER WEAK

Foreign Wheat And Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

On Monday, narrow movements were seen in the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates.

NEW YORK COTTON BEARISH

The New York cotton market ruled bearish on account of poor Liverpool cables and an easy tendency in the Stock markets. Traders marked a hesitant attitude at the decline and the session ruled dull... The Liverpool cotton market and other world cotton markets were bearish.

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY.

The London gold price was slightly easy and silver witnessed a reactionary decline.

QUIET TONE IN FOREIGN GRAINS.

Liverpool wheat opened slightly lower than the previous closing and thereafter ruled quiet in the absence of support. Chicago grains were quiet in the absence of demand. Argentine linseed remained unchanged.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN UNCHANGED.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterlnig Loan remained unchanged at £89 1/4.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, Feb. 26.

Previous closing rate	12.17
To-day's opening rate	12.06
Difference	—.11
To-day's closnig rate	11.91
Difference	—.26
Broach Expectation	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Previous closing rate	6.28
To-day's opening rate	6.24
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	6.18
Difference	—.10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 26

In the absence of fresh incentive and anticipation of legislative developments the New York cotton market showed a bearish tendency. The session was dull for a great part of the time with hardly any business passing through. Poor Liverpool cables and an easy tendency in the Stock markets combined with the liquidation had a depressing effect on the market.

Trading in May commenced at 1206 i.e. 11 points lower than the previous closing. The absence of buyers had further effect on the market and prices sagged 2 points lower A. the lower levels, traders showed a marked hesitant attitude nad the session ruled dull.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.91 with a decline of 26 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 26

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (12.04/12.04) unquoted
May (12.18/12.17) (12.06) 12.05
July (12.33/12.32) (12.20) 12.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.3.) 6.26
American May (6 2s) 6.23
Egyptian March (8.86) 8.78
Egyptian May (8.84) 8.76

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb 26
10-45 P.M.

As the New York cotton market opened with a decline of 11 points and declined further by 3 points. Broach A-M. changed hands at Rs. 204 and thereafter recovered to Rs. 204-12. The Liverpool market closed with a decline of 10 points.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 26

There was very little doing in the local bullion market. Silver opened at Rs. 56/4 and 61/2 for Ready and Fagan delivery. Long liquidation depressed prices t o56 and 60/10. Later prices improved on some buying by one anna and closed quiet at Rs. 56/1 and 60/11.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/12 and 33/12/3 for ready and Fagan delivery and declined in the absence of buyers to Rs. 33/11 and Rs. 33/11/3. At these levels there was some short covering. The market closed quiet at Rs. 33/11/9 and Rs. 33/12.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 26.

Previous closing	5.08
To-day's closing	5.08

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	5.07 1/2
To-day's opening	5.08
To-day's closing	5.08 1/8
Difference	+.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	77.46
To-day's opening	77.37
To-day's closing	77.40
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 26

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.08. Fluctuations were of a minor nature and later it appreciated to 508 1/8.

The closing rate was 5.08 1/8

Franc opened at 77.37 and improved to 77.46.

The rate finally closed at 77.40

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 26

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 9/16d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 5/8d.	20 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 26

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6-16-6	£6-16-5

BULLION

London, Feb 26

Influx (£76000) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (£6-16-6) £6-16-5
Silver (20 9/16d) 20 3/8d

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 26

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 26
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.83-1/4) 5.82 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0-96-1/2) 0-96 3/4
London on Milan (59.06) 59.75
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8) 1-4 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 26

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,141
Central India	1,654
Barsi-Nugger	2,154
Hyderabad-Gaorani	103
Berar	2,412
Central Provinces	429
Dhooliera	317
Rajputana	110
Sind-Punjab	749
Broach	4,749
Persians	11
Total cotton	13,829
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,410
Linseed	11,094
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	981
Gingellyseed	587
Poppyseed	28
Groundnuts	16,936
Castorseed	4,867
Rice	38,135
Myrabollams	3,894
Cottonseed	2,840
Gram	1,590
Joowar	1,490
Maize	8
Bajree	1,379
	Tons.
Coal	3,870

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 26.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 51 for March 53 1/4, for May 55 1/8 and for July slightly lower than the previous closing. Business was quiet in the absence of support.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Feb 26

Chicago wheat opened with May at 86 3/4, July at 85 3/8 and Sept at 86 1/8 i.e. about 3/8 penny lower than the previous closing. In the absence of demand the market ruled quiet.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Feb 26

Chicago oats also opened quiet with May at 34 3/4 and July at 34 3/8 while rye was quoted at 50 1/2

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 26

In sympathy with other markets the Argentine Linseed also opened quiet and May was quoted at unchanged rate at 12.18.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 26

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (228 1/4) £227 3/4 Barely steady
Lead (£31 3/4) £11 11/16 Barley steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36 1/2 £35 1/2 to £36
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11 1/2) 1-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Mar-April (£16 1/2) £16 1/2 sellers.
Dundee Feb (unquoted) £18 1/2
Lightning Feb (unquoted) £17 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (4 31/32) 4 31/32 paid and buyers April-June (5 1/32) 5 1/32 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb/Mar. (£11-1/4) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Feb-Mar (£11-1/8) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata Feb-Mar (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9) £9 1/8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, Feb 26

Jute shares ruled steady and good business resulted at improved rates. Coals were steady and moderate business passed through. Teas were unchanged. In Miscellaneous Burn and Co., ordy continued in fair demand at hardening rates. Securities were firm. Stock Exchange remain closed on February 28 and 1st March owing Hindu festival, Doljatra. Following were the closing quotations:—

—Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 86/4; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 96/5; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 100/15 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 102/8; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/11; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 101/2; 5 per cent loan 1935 103/8; 5 per cent loans 1939/44 107 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/13 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1256/8; Imperial Bank conty 310 small odd lot.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 81

Cotton: Kesoram 3/9

Coal: Amalgamated 14/14; Bengal 240 small lot; Burma Dhemo 4/6; Burrakur 15; Equitable 22 ex div; Katras Jherriah 31/8; New Beerbhoom 12/14; Seebpore 11/4 premium; Sendra 10/1.2

Jutes: Anglo India 386; Anglo India pref 132/8; Auckland 214; Bally 190 small lot; Barnagore 169/8; Belvedere 127/8; Budge Budge ordy 344; Champdany 156/8; Clive ordy 29/9; small lot; Dalhousie 579; Fort Gloster 575; Fort William 288/8; Gondalpara 850 small lot; Hooghly ordy 66/8; Howrah 55/12; Hukumchand ordy 11/4; Hukumchand pref 93/8; Kamarhatty 560; Kanknarrah 476/8 small lot; Kardah pref 114; Lansdowne 169 small lot; Lawrence pref 128/8; New Central 393 small lot; Orient 221; Reliance ordy 79; Reliance pref 136 small lot; Standard 345 small lot; Union 165/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/10; U P Electric 125; Burn and Co ordy 208/8; U P Electric 6 per cent pref 99 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 51; B I Corporation pref 123/8; Bengal Paper pref 124; Titaghar paper pref 40; Titaghur paper paid up 54; Titaghur pref 100; Titaghur paid up 133; India General Navigation ordy 84; India General Navigation pref 104.

Sugars: Cawnpore 32; Murree Brewery 165; New Savan 12/14; Samastipore 9 small lots.

Tea Shares: Naga Hills 17/8.

—A.P.

RUGBY LEAGUE DRAW

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Following is the draw for Rugby League Cup Third Round to be played on 10/3:—Huddersfield V. London Highfield; Castleford or Hunslet V. York; St. Helens Recreation or Oldham V. Bramley and Halifax V. Widnes.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES AGAIN STRONG ON STOCK EXCHANGE

JAPANESE SECURITIES VERY FIRM ON IMPROVING JAPANESE SOVIET RELATIONS

Commodities Quiet And Uninteresting

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

On the Stock Exchange, although the closing was under the best rates, gilt-edged securities were again strong, otherwise general conditions were more quiet and with some profit-taking evidenced markets were further irregular. Japanese securities however were very firm on reports of improving Japanese-Soviet relations. Commodities were quiet uninteresting though there is still good business in cocoa.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £89 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 26.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds showed renewed activity but there was a desire to secure profit afterwards. Industrials generally were quieter. Internationals were easier chiefly on Wall Street.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 3/4) £78
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 XD) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/8) £110 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 3/4) £110

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 7/8) dol. 12 5/8
International Holding (dol. 2 1/4) dol. 2 1/4
Hydro-Electric (dol. 7 3/8) dol. 7 3/8
Electric Music Insurance (25-6) 25 1/2
Princhin John (35-3) 35-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34-9) 34 7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-6) 94-3
Swadeshi Match (9-9) 9-9
Dunlop Rubber (47-9) 47 7 1/2
Uniliver Ordinary (24-9) 24 4 1/2
Ford Motors (72-9) 27-3
Cables and Wireless (10 3/4) 10 3/4
British-American Tobacco (119 4 1/2) 119 4 1/2
Cameras "A" (£8 3/8) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£119-0) £118-9
P and O S N Co Def (17-6) 17-6
Distillers (86-6) 86-9
Bradfords Dyers (16-3) 16-6
British Celanese (14-6) 14-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-0) 61 7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-0) 49-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-6) 14-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-0) 9-0
Inter Nickel (dol. 23 1/4) dol 23
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 26
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 1/4) £77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/4) £89 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (3/8 p.c. dis.) 1/2 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/63 (£110 3/8 £110 3/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (31-6) 31-6
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (20-6) 20-3
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-3) 28-0

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (63-1 1/2) 63-9
Burma Corporation (14-9) 14-9
Rio Tintos (£20 3/4) £20 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (44-3) 44-9
Rand Mines (125-0) 126-3

OIL SHARES

Veneuzela (37-6) 37-6
Anglo-Persian (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (11-9) 11-7 1/2
Shell Transport (54-4 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (23-3/8) £23 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 26

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 39) dol. 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15 5/8) dol. 15
U S Steel Common (dol. 56 1/2) dol 55
U S Steel (Preference) (dol. 93-1/2) dol. 93.

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS

DINAJPUR, Feb. 24.

Extensive house searches were carried out here this morning.

The houses searched include those of Sjts. Jogindra Chandra Chakravarty, President of the Pleaders' Association, Kumar Behari Roy, elder brother of the Maharaja of Dinajpur, Nalini Mohan Singh, Chief Officer of the Raj Estate, Naramadacharan Banerji, Pleader, and also those of Sjts. Jibit Nath Das, President of the Mukhtears' Bar, Abinash Chandra Roy, Lalit Chandra Chakraborty, late Suresh Chandra Bose, Dr. Gangesh Chandra Ghosh, Sasimohan Majumdar and Sjta. Charubala Bose.

Some young men were taken to the Thana, but they were let off after their statements had been recorded.

Three young men, namely Nagendranath Das, Subodh Bose and Satyen Majumdar, have been arrested, it is said, in connection with the inter-provincial conspiracy case.

BAIL REFUSED.

Prayer for getting them released on bail was made before the S.D.O., who said that he was not in a position to entertain the prayer, he having no jurisdiction. —United Press.

TOKEN OF LOVE

PATNA, Feb. 26.

Madaline Rolland, sister of Romain Rolland while sending a banknote of £5 to Srijut Rajendra Prasad writes:—

"Dear friend Bapu has sent us your address. We the Geneva groups of friends of India, are sending now an appeal to all our friends to help afflicted Bihar. This very small banknote is only a taken of my love for my Indian brothers".—(United Press).

CHANDRA SHEKHAR SEN ARRESTED

Alleged Terrorist Activities

DACCA, Feb. 25.

Mr. Chandra Sekhar Sen, the eldest brother of Mr. Santi Gopal Sen, who was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life in the Burge Murder Case, at Midnapur, has been arrested here on Tuesday last, at the house of his uncle Babu Nibaran Chandra Sen, Pleader. The arrest was made in connection with terrorist activities.—United Press.

House-Search At Shivsagar

SIBSAGAR (Assam), Feb. 25.

The Sibsagar Police searched early this morning the house of Sjt. Sonaram Dutt and are reported to have seized copy of the presidential address delivered at the Kamrup Session of the Yuvak Sangha.—United Press.

PICTURES OF REVOLVERS SEIZED

Bengali Youth Gets Six Months' Jail

NOAKHALI, Feb. 25

Moulvi Mustafizur Rahaman Khan, Special Magistrate, sentenced Hemendra Kumar Bhownik of Rafiepur village within Begamganj thana to sex months' imprisonment under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.

A search being made of his house the police found and seized some pictures of revolvers.

It was cntended on behalf of the accused that possession of only a picture of revolver did not come under the mischief of the Act.

The Magistrate, however, rejected the defence contention and convicted him as aforesaid.—(United Press).

District Officials With Spades And Baskets

Leaders' Practical Example Followed By Hundreds Of Villagers And Volunteers In Filling Cracked Bund

PATNA, Feb. 26.

Hasanpura on the embankment of the river Gandak in the Saran District was the scene of a unique example of self-help on Sunday morning, when a party of hundred persons from Chapra, led by Dr. Mahmud, Mr. B. K. Pillai (District Magistrate) Mr. S. K. Das (District Judge) Mr. A. Hamid (Superintendent of Police) Mr. H. E. M. Chandra Mitra, Mr. Birendranath Chakravarty (M.L.C.), and Mr. Mani Bhusan Mukerji (Deputy Magistrate) and Mr. Vishnanth Misra, Secretaries of the Relief Committee and others started to repair a cracked bund caused by the earthquake and which is expected to breach in monsoon endangering a vast area below the river level.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Mr. Pillai and Dr. Mahmud with spades and baskets started work filling the cracked bund and leaders' practical example was soon followed by others, including 200 Relief Committee volunlunteers and a large number of villagers under the direction of Mr. Temple, Public Works Engineer.

Later Dr. Mahmud and others addressed a meeting exhorting people to help themselves.

MALAVIYA'S ARRIVAL.

According to a telephone message received here Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be arriving here to-night on a tour of inspection of the devastated area.—A.P.

RELIEF WORK IN DARBHANGA

Housing Problem Bristles With Difficulties

x LAHERIASARAI, Feb. 23.

The Executive Officer District Central Relief Committee, Darbhanga writes:—

Relief work is being carried on by us vigorously both in towns and rural areas. So far we have provided huts for 529 families at Laheriasarai and 624 families in Darbhanga. We have spent Rs. 5000/ in construction of huts so far and we have to construct two thousand more huts for poor people. In Muzaffarpur, more huts may not be required as our information is that more than 2500 huts have been provided there by other Relief Societies. But the case here is quite different. No other Relief Society which came here constructed a single but except the Ramkrishna Mission which has constructed 272 huts. It is, therefore, that the whole burden of providing temporary sheds has come on us and we have to bear it. We require more money for this. Besides this, to tackle the problem of providing sheds of a semi-permanent nature to the middle class people is one which is such as can no longer be neglected and must be taken at once We, therefore, require corrugated sheets in very large quantity. Without them, the problem of providing structures of a semi-permanent nature will remain totally unsolved.

CLEARING DEBRIS.

Our work of clearing debris in the tower of Darbhanga has been progressing well since the 16th instant. On an average we are employing about 110 Coolies daily there. In this respect also we are not being helped by any other Society. The Municipality is also not doing anything in this respect and we require more money for this work also.

We have dumped bamboos and straws for hut construction in both Laheriasarai and Darbhanga, where in addition to free distribution, they are sold to middle class people at 50 per cent concession rate.

We have opened 46 centres in rural areas.

One centre-in-charge has reported that some Zamindars are making heavy demands for rent while another reports that warrants have been issued to realise Choukidari Tax in villsge Nehra. We are drawing the attention of the District Magistrate and the Zamindars concerned. At this time of unprecedented distress, such demands should not be made as they are beyond the capacity of the people to meet.

RAJEN BABU FUND

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The total of Babu Rajendra Prasad's Relief Fund till this afternoon is Rs. 17,47,897-11-6, the Committee not being able to acknowledge the receipt to-day of the cash order of Rs. 1,968-3-2 from the Indian Merchants in Yokohama in response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal.

OUR READERS' QUOTA.

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been received for the Bihar Relief Fund from Ahmedabad. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been received from the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and "Bombay Sentinal" fund, being the 15th instalment of their contribution thus bringing the total to Rs. 1,50,000.—(United Press).

MERRY BATTING AT DIKOYAS

M. C. C. Scatter Home Wickets

DIKOYAS (Ceylon), Feb. 26.

Some brilliant hitting was witnessed when the M.C.C. commenced a one-day fixture here today against an upcountry eleven. Bakewell, hitting out joyously, scored 100 in 2 hours, including 4 sixes and 14 fours. Bowling was mediocre. The first 100 was sent up in 75 minutes and the second 100 in 40 minutes. Bakewell was missed twice. The M.C.C. declared their innings closed at lunch time at 228 for 2 wickets.

Following are the M.C.C. scores:

Mitchell c Blair b Kennedy	66
Bakewell (not out)	101
Barnett c Flyers b Roberts	53
Extras	8
Total (for 2 wkts.) declared	228

HOME TEAMS SCATTERED.

After resumption the upcountry XI went in for batting and were all out for 72 runs in 75 minutes. The following are the scores:—

Worsley c Barnett b Clark	11
Boultjens c Bakewell b Marriott	4
Blair c Mitchell b Verity	8
Sinclair l.b.w. b Verity	0
Twentyman (run out)	0
Kennedy c Valentine b Gregory	0
Jayasundera c Mitchell b Gregory	0
Pelham Roberts st. Elliott b. Gregory	6
Jackson c Mitchell b Gregory	0
Alston c Valentine b Bakewell	28
Fyers (not out)	7
Extras	8
Total	72

M.C.C. 2ND INNINGS.

The M.C.C. opened their second innings with Marriott and Clark facing Alston and Kennedy. Scoring 6 Marriott was held by Jayasundra at midon and Elliott on coming swiped throughout the second pair being unbeaten at tea time with 16 and 30. The M.C.C. declared at 53 for 1 wicket.

SCORES:—	
Clark (not out)	12
Marriott c Jayasundra b Alston	6
Elliott (not out)	28
Extras	7
Total (for 1 wkt.)	53

HOME TEAMS 2ND INNINGS.

The Up-country opened the second innings with Boultjens and Worsley who faced Barnett and Valentine at 4-45 p.m. Still cloudy. The Home Side scored 100 for loss of 2 wickets when stump were drawn.

SCORES:—	
Worsley c Gregory b Marriott	12
Boultjens (not out)	37
Blair b Bakewell	45
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wkts.)	100

SUMATRA INDIANS' RESPONSE

BENARAS, Feb. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was to have started for Patna to-day, has postponed his departure owing to indisposition.

Pandit Malaviya has received from Indian Merchants' Association in Sumatra a sum of Rs. 1,740 towards the Bihar Relief Fund. The Indian Merchants' Medan have contributed Rs. 740. —(United Press).

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cement Shares Rule Steady

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

Cement shares ruled steady on a rumour that Inland production will not be taxed. Sugars on the other hnnd were easier. Textile issues were steady. Centuries disclosed strength and purchases about the current level looks promising. Sholapurs cam eto business at Rs. 2,800. Both Powers and Andhras moved within a small range.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bom. Dyeing 756
Century 200, 198, 203
Central India 233, 35
Colaba 75
Crescent 8
Fazalbhoy 10
Kohinoor 125, 27, 26-14
New Great 115, 115-10
Pearl 2-8
Simplex 78, 79
Swadeshi 155, 56, 55
Bundi 26-8, 26-14, 27
I. Cement 302, 7, 6
T. Steel Dfd. 202, 1, 3, 2
T. Steel Ord. 53, 4, 2, 6, 2, 4
B. Steam 264, 66
B. Burma 416-14, 16, 18, 2
Tata Hydro 145
Andhra 1357, 62, 60
Tram. Ord. 139-6, 60
Tram. Ord. 139-6, 140.

Burmas were quiet. New Indias were in demand. Bota Tata Ordys and Deferreds did not disclosa any special feature of interest.

To-morrow market will work from 12 to 2 p.m. as usual And later in the evening will again start business at 5-15 p.m. to 6 p.m on account of the publication of the Government of India's Budget.

TEXTILE MILLS,

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance	276	4
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	756	4
250 Bradbury	60	0
100 Century	202	8
100 Central India	235	0
100 Colaba	75	0
100 Coorla	62	8
100 Crescent	8	8
250 Currim	6	4
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2	3
100 Elphinstone	2	0
250 Fazal	10	0
100 Finlay	68	8
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	106	14
1000 Hindustan	1,640	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	14
100 Indore	112	8
100 Khatau	55	8
100 Kohinoor	126	14
250 Laxmi	750	0
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	530	0
250 Model	47	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	115	10
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
250 Pabani	3	8
250 Pearl	2	8
100 Phoenix	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2600	0
50 Simplex	79	6
100 Swadeshi	155	10
100 Swan	29	0
25 Tata	15	0
500 Vishnu	1437	8
1000 Western	731	4
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	91	0
25-50 Central	24	6
500 Imperial	n 1255	0
125-500 Imp. Country	311	4
50-100 India	103XD	
5 Union	4-8-6	
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	27	0
70 Gwalior	85	0
250 Indian	306	0
4e Katni Def	1112	8
100 Katni Ord	280	10
75 Okha	155	0
100 Punjab	17	3
100 Sahabad	290	0
70 United	65	12
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	10	14
15-75 New India	26	4
200 Oriental	3650	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	15
ELECTRIC		
10 Ahmedabad Old	141	4
1000 Andhra Valley	1360	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	140	0
100 Bom. Suburban	130	0
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	145	0
1000 Tata Power	932	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantej	787	8
100 Ahr. Patty	114	0
100 C. Province	80	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	83	0
100 Gujarat	62	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	78	8
100 Pachora Jamner	77	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	81	4
500 Tapti Valley	742	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	16	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	202	8
75 Tata Steel Ordy	53	4
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	156	4
50 Belapur Sugar	169	6
100 Bombay Steam	266	4
125 Bom. Burma	418	2
50 Bom Burma Contry	144	6
8sh Br B Petrol	2-8-9	
60 Bombay Telephone	85	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	131	4
100 Ind Radio Def.	508	12
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	460	0
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	3
30 Tata Construction	59	12
25 Tata Oil	18	2
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235	0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270	10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	461	4
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	479	8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T.F.)	131	4
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14	0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126	14
7½ per cent Tata Power	1265	0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163	14
1½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	115	8
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17	4
7 per cent Vishnu	635	0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
London Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 April.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 March/April.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 264 1/4
Banks sellnig T T 262 1/4
Banks buying T T 260 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying 60 Days 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 9/16 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 26th inst.
London/Paris 77.44 24th inst.
London/Belgium 21. 86 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.78 24th inst.
London/Italy 59.12 24th inst.
London/Berlin 12. 84 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 24th inst.
Lnodon/New York 5.07 3/4 24th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.57 3/4 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-16-5 1/2 23rd inst. £6-16-6 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5/8 23rd inst. 20 9/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 11/16 23rd inst. 20 5/8 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 1/2 23rd inst. 46 3/8 24th inst.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ pc G P N Sett	86/3/0
3½ pc G P N Cash	86/3/6
4 pc 1960/70 Sett	100/8/6
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	100/10/0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114/10/0
5 p.c. 1945 Cash	114/11/0
TAXFREES.	
4 pc 1953/63 Mysore	100/4
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113/12
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6½ pc 1935 B D L	106/2/0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	96/1/0
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/6/0
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	106/12/0
5 pc 1939/44 Cash	106/14/0
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	107/6/0
5 pc 1935 Cash	103/8/0
5-1/2 pc 1938/40 Cash	107/12/0
6-1/2 pc 1935 T B	105/10/0
CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)	
4 pc B P T 1974	96/2
4 pc M Deb. 1974	95/4/0
5 pc M. Deb. 1959	106/8/0
6 pc M. Deb 1954	118/8/0
6 pc K. P. T. 1956	118/8/0
6½ pc B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

3½ per cent paper opened today at Rs. 86/15 and declined to Rs. 86/2 and finally closed at Rs. 86/3.

London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 23rd inst. 15/16 p.c. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular anticipating possible reaction. Prices advanced on trade buying but later declined on weakness of Wall-Street. The market opened at a decline of one point with May delivery quoted 12.17. There was some tired long liquidation which resulted in a further decline of 4 points and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 12.13 At the decline there was some trade and foreign buying which caused a rise of 9 points from the lowest level but towards the close the market was quiet and closed unchanged to a decline of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.40c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points to 12.14c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

The Administration's approval of the principles of the Bankhead Bill failed to have a more stimulating effect on buying and evidently caused realising; while reactionary sentiment was encouraged by reports of a little more cotton coming out in the South, together with indications that the trade demand was becoming less urgent. The delay by the House Agricultural Committee in reporting on the Bank-Head Bill seemed to increase the uncertainty regarding its final provisions but the president's endorsement is generally expected to result in the passage of some form of compulsory control.

It is believed that some ten-cent loan cotton came out in the South on the advance in futures price above the 12-cent level Offerings however were readily absorbed and the basis was firm. Trade buying of futures persisted on scaledown limits, improving the technical position of the market which turned steadier prior to the holiday.

Meanwhile crop preparations have further advanced than usual. t

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York—May highest 12-22+04 (11.13) a.m), lowest 12-13—05 (10.25 a.m.)

Liverpool.—May highest 6.29 (Opening) lowest 6.27 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Market waiting on fresh developments or reliable signs as to final from Bankhead Bill on which still no reliable indications available.

New York.—Market depressed by uncertainty crop legislation; decline will probably be temporary.

New York.—Dated 23-2-34—Market dull, demand limited, speculators disinclined, cloths dulls, Southern selling limited, basis higher; delay in passing Restriction measure causing speculative liquidation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Liquidation offset by foreign takings March tenders and trade absorption contracts. Market quiet awaiting Bankhead Bill.

New York.—Selling comes from Wall Street longs and farmers liquidating their ten cent loan advances. Washington statement questionaire shows 95 per cent. farmers favour compulsory crop production control.

New York—Reactionary sentiment due delayed progress Bankhead Bill. Fears may prove unconstitutional. Goods demand quiet reducing volume price fixing. Think recession only temporary.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Broach A-May Op. 209 1/4; Highest 209 1/4; Lowest 208 1/4; Closing 208 1/4.
Broach J-Aug. Op. 214 1/2; Highest 214 3/4; Lowest 214 1/4; Closing 214 1/4.
Oomra March Op. 182 1/2; Highest 182 1/2; Lowest 182; Closing 182.
Oomra May Op. 183 3/4; Highest 183 3/4; Lowest 183 1/4; Closing 183 1/4.
Bengal March Op. 138 1/2; Highest 140; Lowest 138 1/2; Closing 140.
Bengal May Op. 142; Highest 144; Lowest 142; Closing 144.
Bengal July Op. 146; Highest 148; Lowest 146; Closing 148.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A-May Rs. 10½
Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 26

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Feb. 26.

The Alexandria cotton futures market opened ot-day at a decline of 15 points.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 26

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 25-10; Highest Rs. 25-12-6; Lowest Rs. 25-9; Closing Rs 25-9-6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 22-2; Lowest Rs. 21-14; Closing Rs. 22.

Groundnut seeds May delivrey: Opening Rs. 23-1; Highest Rs. 23-9-6; Closing Rs. 23-7-6

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points on Saturday. The market was quieb and lacked incentive. There was little trade calling towards the close which improved prices by about 2 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prcies declined 4 points to 6.63d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and irregular. Prices closed at a decline of one the five points with March 5.15, May 5.15 and July 5.12d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Ggyptian Cotton futures market was easy with some liquida

HOLIDAY IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain open from 12 noon to3 p. m. on Wednesday, the 28th inst. and will remain entirely closed on Thursday the 1st March owing to Holi Holiday.

tion. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points with Spot Cotton 4 points lower at 9.07. Upper Egyptian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points with Spot Cotton 5 points down to 7.15d. per lb.

LONGS REALISING.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report re-produce the following from the letter of their Liverpool friends

"While sentiment remains bullish as a result of the monetary measures in America and expectations of acreage control, we must not lose sight of the advance already experienced, and although the general opinion favours higher prices, we think that speculative longs would be well advised to reduce their holdings by realising on fresh upward spurts, because good setbacks are sure to occur from time to time, offering opportunities to replace sales."

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	25
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	48
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	18
Consolidated Gas	40 1/2
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. & Tel.	121
Western Union Telg.	58 3/4
Rdaio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	43 1/2
New York Central	39 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R R	30
Erie R R	20 1/2
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	126
Great North Pfd.	28
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	45
Distillers Seagram	20
Bethelehem Steel	45
United States Steel	56
American Smelting	46
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/4
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	41
General Motors	38 1/2
Packard Motor	6
General Electric	20 1/2
Goodyear Tyre	38
Mid Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	32
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	15 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	495
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40

Market will probably open lower on Monday, but may rally later on. Carloadings 81,000 up. Operating capacity of U. S. Steel 38 p.c.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The local Silver market ruled quiet on easier Shanghai advices Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1.4 9/16 and closed at 1.4 1/2. In the local market prices opened at Rs. 61/2 and declined to Rs. 60/13. The undertone of the market was quiet. In the Gold market there was limited business.

Ready Silver	56	2 0
March Settlement	60	14 0
April Settlement	61	6 0
Ready Gold	33	11 6
March Settlement	33	11 6
April Settlement	33	11 9

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 108 at Cross Rate 5 08

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 207—Liverpool May 6.28 Rs. 64 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 207—New York May 12.17 Rs. 58 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.06.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26

Th local market opened quiet to-day with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs. 206/8. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 204//12 on tired long liquidation. Option dealers were also sellers and the undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but opened weak at a loss of 4 points and later on was reported 7 points down. The local marke truled weak and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M Rs. 203/12
Broach J-A Rs. 210/4
Oomra March Rs. 177
Oomra May Rs. 178/8
Bengal March Rs. 134/12
Bengal May Rs. 138/12
Bengal July Rs. 142/8

READY COTTON SALES.

February 26

100	Tata Mill	Khanewal	210
105	Bombay and Co	Pusad	180½
128	Viram Ladha	Chalisgaon	8 off
160	Breul and Co	Pandurna	187½
400	Samji Karamshi	Jaitu	100 n
100	Samji Karamshi	Bhatenda	10 on
100	Narshinagshi	Amraoti	1 on
100	Madhavji Mill	Taganika	322
100	B Mavji	Miyagaon	8 on
100	Viram Ladha	Punja	12 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 26

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	153	.....
Bengal Fine	150	.....
Bengal F G	146	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150	.....
Sind-Punjab F G	146	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	196	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	196	.....
Pundhurna Fine	188	.....
Yeotmal Fine	187	.....
Arvi Fine	187	.....
Ellichpur Fine	187	.....
Amraoti-Berar Fine	183	.....
Khamgaon Fine	182	.....
Mulkapur Fine	176	.....
Khandesh Fine	174	.....
Jalna/Sailu Fine	174	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	183	.....
Broach Fine	212/16	.....
Punjab/American	223	.....
Punjab/American mix	214	.....
Cambodia	.....	261
Miraj/Sangli	.....	176
Compta Good	.....	186
Bagalkot	.....	.....
Kampala	.....	341
Manza	321	.....

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb 26
Since 1st Sep.

Receipts into Bombay.

In full pressed Bales.	24-2-34.	This year
Khandesh	1,141	1,90,262
Central India	1,654	134,200
Barsi and Nagar	2,154	121,712
Hyderabad Gaorani	103	33,476
Berar	2,412	251,465
Central Province	429	64,973
Total Oomras	7,893	796,088
Dholera	317	18,338
N W Provinces	.....	8,590
Rajputana	110	24,901
Sind-Punjab	749	102,160
Broach	4,749	117,427
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	10,096
Westerns-Northerns	.....	4,316
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tninevelly and Cambodia	.....	5,979
Persian	11	924
American	.....	20,437
Egyptian and African	.....	56,477
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	24
Total	17,829	1,163,757

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 22nd Feb

In full pressed Bales.	24-2-34	This year.
Europe	1,447	215,839
Japan and Chins	1,650	229,235
Coast Ports	.....	8,672
Up-country by Rail	.....	58,037
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	23,504
Total	3,097	535,287

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 26

M.G.—
Bengal U P sup 149; fine 146; F G 143; Good 139
Panjab sup 149; fine 146; F G 143; Good 139
Rajputana sup 149; fine 146; F G 143; Good 139
Oomra No. 3 extra superfine 186; sup 183; fine 181; FG 178
C P No. 1 extra superfine 199; sup 196; fine 194; FG 191
C P No. 2 extra superfine 192; sup 189; fine 187; FG 184

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 24-2-34	6419000	7162000
Receipts yesterday 24-2-34	8000	11000
Exports to date 24-2-34	5500000	5586000
Stock at Ports 23-2-34	3482000	4648000
Stock Interior Towns 23-2-34	1844000	2014000
Stock : t Liverpool 23-2-34	1056000	890000
Visible Supply 23-2-34	8098000	9368000
Quantity in Sight 23-2-34	9925000	10746000
Quantity out of Sight 23-2-34	8380000	8182000

Piecegoods & Yarn Quotations

Bombay, February 23.

The Bombay Mill Owner's Association has issued the follwing current quotations of local made piecegoods and yarns:—

PIECE-GOODS

	Rs.	a.	p. per lb.
Grey Unbleached.—			
Longcloth (S quality)	0	10	3
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0	10	3
Shirtings	0	9	6
Dhoties (up to 1|2" nakhi border)	0	10	6
Drills	0	8	3
T Cloths	0	9	6
Domestics	0	9	9
Domestics	0	10	0
Sallta	0	9	9
Chadars	0	10	0
White Blecahed.—			per piece.
Longcloth	11	0	0
Twills	7	10	0
Dyed Goods.—			
Dyed longcloth (black)	0	9	9
Fancy Goods.—			
Sisi, Grey Weft	1	11	0
Susi Check	2	4	0
Susi Check	2	4	3
Sholapur Coating	6	10	0
Sholapur coating	5	8	0
Yarn.—			per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	0	3	3
6 1|2s All Waste	0	4	6
8 1|2s	0	5	6
10 1|2s	0	5	9
12 1|2s	0	6	3
16s	0	7	0
20s	0	7	9
24s	0	8	0
32s	0	9	3
40s	0	12	0

Great Activity In London Gold

U. S. RETURNS TO GOLD BULLION STANDARD

London, Feb. 7.

We have received the following weekly Bullion report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,902,554 on the 31st ultimo, as compared with £190,817,659 on the previous Wednesday.

An event of international importance has to be recorded in the return of the United States of America to a gold bullion standard. It was announced by President Roosevelt on the afternoon of January 31st that he had signed a proclamation fixing the gold dollar at 59.06 per cent. of its former weight, thus the new weight of the gold dollar is 15.5|21 grains .900 fine. Further, the U. S. Government will now buy gold at dol 35.—per fine ounce less the usual mint charges and less 1|4 per cent. for handling charges. The regulations for the purchase of gold provide for the acquisition of gold imported after January 30th 1934 and domestic gold, but make an exception with regard to gold which has been hoarded contrary to acts requiring its surrender.

SALES OF GOLD.

As to the sale of gold, it was announced by the United States Treasury on the 1st February that until further notice gold would be sold for export to foreign Central banks whenever the dollar exchange with the gold standard currencies reaches the gold export point. The sales will be at dol. 35.— per fine ounce plus 1|4 per cent. handling charges.

As was to be expected, this development occasioned great activity in the gold market. In view of uncertainties at first existing as to the extent to which the new regulations would be effective, the official price of gold on the 1st February was based on the French franc, being fixed at 135s.|6d., a quotation which included a premium of 1s.|3.1|2d.; on the following day, however, the quotation of 139s.|6d. was based more on the dollar than on the franc, whilst on other days the price was governed by supply and demand independently of the exchanges.

NEW HIGH LEVEL.

New high records for the Sterling price of gold have been established, the highest to date being 140s|-, the quotation of the 5th February.

In the open market, the amounts of gold dealt in during the week have been extremely large, purchases being mainly for New York. Shipments arranged for this quarter, not only, from London but also from the Continent, are of very considerable importance.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Feb. 1st	135s|6d.	12s|6.47d.
Feb. 2nd	139s|6d.	12s|2.16d.
Feb. 3rd	138s|3d.	12s|3.48d.
Feb. 5th	140s|-d.	12s|1.64d.
Feb. 6th	139s|8d.	12s|2.42d.
Feb. 7th	136s|6d.	12s|5.37d.
Average	138s|2.0d.	12s|3.59d.

IN NEW YORK.

	per fine ounce. Dollars.
Feb 1st	35
Feb. 2nd	35
Feb. 3rd	35
Feb. 5th	35
Feb. 6th	35
Feb. 7th	35
Average	35

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 29th ultimo to mid-day on the 5th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Norway	£1,417,296
France	2,716,756
Netherlands	1,056,712
Switzerland	85,153
British South Africa	1,525,090
British India	724,060
China	246,407
Hongkong	104,676
Canada	458,917
Australia	13,812
New Zealand	12,811
Ecuador	11,950
Other countries	50,450
Total	£8,424,090

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£510,000
France	110,988
Channel Islands	146,000
Mexico	11,485
Other countries	5,150
Total	£783,623

Gold shipments from Bombay last week were exceptionaly large, amounting to about £2,682,000; of this about £2,643,000 is consigned to London and £39,000 to Amsterdam.

SILVER.

The feature of the week was the sharp rise in quotations which occurred on the 3rd instant, when 19.15|16d. was fixed for both cash and two months deliveries, representing an advance of 11|16d. as compared with the price of the previous day. The rise was mainly owing to the absence of selling, so that the market more readily responded to buying orders from China. The rise proved rather overdone and prices reacted on re-selling by speculators, but operators have been rather hesitant in view of the uncertainty of the market.

New York has generaly supported the market and China has sold as well as bought. Operations on account of the Continent and the Indian Bazaars have only been moderate.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 29th ultimo to mid-day on the 5th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£ 46,400
Germany	65,081
Australia	17,865
British India	14,000
Irish Free State	7,800
Other countries	1,930
	£153,076

EXPORTS.

Syria	£13,256
Iraq	24,767
Persia	14,629
Other countries	2,025
	£54,677

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Feb. 1st	19.7|16d.	19.7|16d.
Feb. 2nd	19.1|4d.	19.1|4d.
Feb. 3rd	19.15|16d.	19.15|16d.
Feb. 5th	19.5|8d.	19.11|16d.
Feb. 6th	19.9|16d.	19.5|8d.
Feb. 7th	19.11|16d.	19.3|4d.
Average	19.583d.	19.615d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

Jan. 31st	44.1|16 cents.
Feb. 1st	43.3|4 „
Feb. 2nd	43.3|8 „
Feb. 3rd	44.3|8 „
Feb. 5th	44.1|4 „
Feb. 6th	44.3|8 „

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 1st instant to the 7th instant was dol. 5.06 and the lowest dol. 4.87.1|2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 3rd instant consisted of about 156,500,000 ounces in sycee, 345,000,000 dollars and 14,720 silver bars as compared with about 157,100,000 ounces in sycee, 345,000,000 dollars and 13.800 silver bars on the 27th ultimo.

Statistics for the month of January last are appended:—

Bar Silver per ounce std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Highest price	19.3|4d.	19.13|16d.
Lowest price	19.1|16d.	19.1|8d.
Average	19.382d.	19.418d.

BAR GOLD.

Highest price	133s|1d.
Lowest price	126s|8d.
Average	130s|1.42d.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

RANGOON, Feb 19

BAWDWIN MINE:—The General Manager reports the following developments:—The Meingtha Lode No. 4 Devel has been crosscut East 3054 feet South exposing 9½ feet of ore assaying. Silver per ton. Lead. Zinc. Copper. 2.25 ozs. 28.4 p.c. 9.9 p.c. 0.4 p.c.

Meingtha Lode No. 9 Level has been crosscut West at 3259 feet South exposing 52 feet of ore assaying. Silver per ton 5.2 ozs; Lead 2.8 p.c.; Zinc 1.3 p.c.; Copper 5.1 p.c. Nickel 1.67 p.c.; Cobalt 0.572 p.c.

Also 12½ feet of ore assaying Silver per ton 7.4 ozs; Leda 20.7 p.c.; Zinc 1.8 p.c.; Copper 0.7 p.c.; Nickel 0.735 p.c. Cobalt 0.388 p.c.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1934

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

Govt. Invites Civic Representatives

Secretariat Conference To Safeguard Bombay's Trade

Nariman Challenges Govt.'s Right To Appropriate Town Duty

The question of preventing the diversion of trade from Bombay has been earnestly taken up by the Government of Bombay who propose to call a representative conference on Wednesday morning in the secretariat.

CIVIC REPRESENTATIVES

The government asked the Bombay Municipal Corporation also to send their representatives to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Governme nt.

CITY FATHERS TO DISCUSS TO-DAY.

The corporation, however, did not like to commit themselves in a hurry and postponed consid eration of the matter till to-day (Tuesday).

TERMINAL TAX

At the outset the House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Meyer Nissim regarding the Terminal Tax. The Government of Bombay in a letter informed the views of the Government of India that as Terminal Tax was open to general objection as it impeded the flow of trade and commerce, they therefore opposed this taxation.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved at the last meeting to refer the matter to the committee appointed by the Corporation on 22nd February for the purpose of Terminal Tax.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment to place corporation's strong protest against the action of the Government of India in turning down the considered proposal of the Corporation and also expressing regret that the Government of Bombay should have merely forwarded to the Corporation the reply of the Government of India and not suggested any alternative source of revenue. He therefore named another committee to go into the matter.

WHY PROTEST?

Mr. B. N. Karanjia moved the second amendment for the appointment of a third Committee and deleting the words of protest.

On Monday Mr. Dalvi resuming the debate said the Government of India gave Terminal Tax to Calcutta and Rangoon and he failed to understand why they did not give it to Bombay. If they did not find any other source of revenue immediately, they will have to tax the tax-payer one per cent. more next year.

SUGGEST ANOTHER SOURCE

Sir J. B. Boman Behram opposed the amendment and pointed out that the Government of India had turned down the proposal for Terminal Tax in deference to the wishes of the public bodies like the Bombay Port Trust, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Railways. It was better for the Corporation now to suggest another source of revenue to the Government of India.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji supported Mr. Karanjia's amendment and said commercial as well as public opinion was against the Terminal Tax, and it was now for the Corporation to find out another source of revenue and suggest it to the Government.

OBNOXIOUS TAX

Professor S. R. Davar said Terminal Tax would entail great hardship on the poor. It was an obnoxious tax and he therefore supported the amendment of Mr. Karanjia.

The question was put to vote and Mr. Meyer Nissim's resolution was carried

DIVERSION OF TRADE

The Corporation then considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Government stating that in connexion with the question of preventing the diversion of trade from the Port of Bombay proposals have been placed before Government that they should take power to suspend or reduce the Town Duty on raw cotton levied under section 195-A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Government consider it important that an early decision should be arrived at. But before considering the matter further they wish to consult the Corporation. They requested that the Commissioner will be so good as to move the Corporation to appoint representatives to discuss the matter with representatives of Government at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, February 28th, in the Secretariat.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that a deputation consisting of the Mayor, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Meyer Nissim, and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar be sent to the Secretariat, but the views expressed by them shall not be binding on the Corporation.

POSTPONE CONFERENCE

Mr. K. F. Nariman challenged the rights of the Government to appropriate the town duty which legally belonged to the Corporation and said it was no use sending their representatives to the conference without any particular mandate.

He therefore moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter and address the Government to postpone the conference till the Corporation had discussed the question.

Mr. G. I. Griffiths seconded the amendment.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram pointed out that whatever their representatives said at the Conference would not be binding on the Corporation. He saw no harm in sending the representatives to the Conference.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEW

The Municipal Commissioner said the whole of that question was given prominence at a very short notice. H. E. the Governor was going to Delhi next week and probably he will take that occasion to discuss this question with the Government of India. He therefore thought that it was better to discuss it and send the representatives of the Corporation early.

"ARMED WITH MANDATE"

Mr. B. N. Karanjia moved another amendment to postpone consideration of the question till Tuesday, and send representatives armed with a mandate on Wednesday.

Prof. Davar supported Mr. Nariman, and said the Government of India knew for many years past what was going on by trade diversion and they had now got up from their slumber all atonce to ask the Corporation to send their representatives.

On the vote being taken, Mr. Karanjia's amendment was carried.

TAX ON ELECTRIC ENERGY

Another letter from the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd. regarding the continuance of the tax on electric energy was then placed, but on the motion of Mr. Nariman the consideration was postponed till Tuesday as Mr. Nariman said the Corporation should not give their opinion one way or the other without considering it carefully.

The house then adjourned till to-day.

PALESTINE ATHLETES IN BOMBAY

Members of the Palestine Athletic Team who arrived in Bombay on Monday to take part in the Asiatic Olympic Games at Delhi.

LADY ROUSED FROM SLEEP

Midnight Intruder Makes *Himself Scarce*

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 26.

Mrs. S. Berry, wife of J. B. Berry, a Controller of the G. I. P. Railway residing near the Railway Station, has reported the Civil Lines Police, that at about 10 last night she was roused from her sleep by a man who attempted to lift the curtain of the bed she was sleeping in.

Her streams terrified the intruder, who fled. The police are investigating the case.

The intruder is said to have entered the place by simply lifting the shutters and unbolting the window. Mr. Berry was at the time on duty, and not due home till midnight.

Mrs. Berry, it may be recalled, last June along with two girl friends about 50 yards away from her place was standing on the road watching a dance in progress at the Central Cafe, when a man suddenly rushed out from a hedge and attempted to strangle her, and has not to date been brought to book.—United Press.

ORDER ON KARACHI EDITOR

Asked Not To Publish Matter Of "Unlawful Nature"

KARACHI, Feb. 26

Mr. Richadrson, Additional District Magistrate has served on Mr. Rijhumal Aganani, editor "Sansar Samachar" a leading vernacular daily an order under Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act, directing him from abstaining from publication of any matter of unlawful nature.—A. P. Special.

Seth Issardas Varindmal a prominent local merchant has been elected by the Indian Merchants Association, Karachi, for nomination by Governor-General-in-Council on the Indian Central Committee.—A. P. Special.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR FIRE ARMS

BOGRA, Feb. 25

In quest it is alleged, of explosives and firearms the police searched the house of Sj. Nalini Kanta Mitra, Pleader, at Chelapara a suburb of Bogra town.

Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.—(United Press).

SHOCK FELT AT SHILLONG

SHILLONG, Feb. 25.

An earthquake shock lasting for about a minute was felt here at 11 P. M. last night.—(United Press).

KAPURTHALA HINDU CONFERENCE

Bhai Permanand Elected President

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 25

Bhai Parmanand has been elected President of the State Hindus Conference which will be held at Kapurthala on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th March next.

Lala Duni Chand of Ambala, Pandit Manak Chand, M. L. C. Lala Bhagat Ram, M. L. C., Mahasha Khushal Chand Khursand of the "Milap" Lahore and several other prominent Hindu leaders are expected to address the gathering.

A strong reception committee has already been formed.—(United Press).

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

Assembly Passes Wheat Protection Bill

Plans Regarding Rice Would Be Announced By Govt. Shortly Assures Bajpai

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

At one stage when the Wheat Protection Bill was under discussion in the Assembly to-day all Punjab members whether nominated or elected, were not in the House and this gave further impetus to the argument that wheat was being favoured because a strong man like Sir Fazli Hussain was in the Executive Council.

Rice growing provinces of Bengal, Behar and Madras made common cause and a good deal of good-humoured criticism and rejoinders were in evidence.

PROVINCIAL RIVALRIES.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya was responsible for giving a start to this controversy. The reason as he disclosed was that an article had appeared this morning in "Roy's Weekly" comparing the work of the previous Assemblies and declaring that the spirit of constitution was dead in the present Assembly which should be dissolved. Rao Bahadur Krishnamacharya blamed Government for creating this impression because they took the Assembly's consent for granted and did not even give them information to build up criticism. No less than 14 speeches were made in two hours and provincial rivalries took such a sharp turn at one stage that Mr. S. C. Mitra protested against Bengal members being always given the inocuous portfolio of Law and Mr. Mudaliar wondered why a majority of the members of the Executive Council who ate rice could not give rice the same protection which the unitary influence of Sir Fazli Hussain had given to wheat.

WHEAT BILL PASSED.

However, Mr. Bajpai's assurance that Government's plan regarding rice would be shortly announced gave the House a "sympathetic reply" and Wheat Bill was passed.

STEEL PROTECTION.

The Steel Protection Extension Bill too provoked Rao Bahadur Krishnamacharya to opposition and as he was arguing his case, his deputy Mr. R. S. Sarma of Centre Party was wondering what had happened to his Leader. At any rate Rao Bahadur Krishnamacharya showed that Steel case would not pass the House easily when the next stage for protection comes in Simla.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a heavy agenda of official business.

Sir George Schuster will introduce to-day the Bill extending the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act while Sir Joseph Bhore will introduce a Bill further amending the Cotton Textile Industry Protection Act of 1930.

During the question hour, the Finance Member told Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra that the question of the necessity for the framing of new pension rules for those in the category of the new entrants is still under the consideration of the Government but decision was likely to be arrived at shortly.

Mr. P. R. Rau (the Financial Commissioner for Railways) informed Mr. Amar Nath Dutt that total capital outlay on Bankura Damodar River railway at the end of the 1932-33 was Rs. 40 lakhs—

VISITORS IN ASSEMBLY

Sir George Anderson, Educational Commissioner, brought with the Viceroy's permission 26 public school boys now touring in India to sit in the Viceregal Box to see the Assembly at work

Mr. Sanjivrao, the Budget Officer was cheered as he took his seat.

NO INDIAN IN R. A. F.

Mr. Tottenham replying to Mr. Murtaza Sahib's question said that there were no Europeans in the Indian Air Force. There were only a few R. A. F. officers and men lent for instructional duties and these would gradually be withdrawn. A. P.

DUMPING FOREIGN RICE

Answering to criticism in the Legislative Assembly against the dumping of foreign rice in India, Mr. Bajapai announced that Government's decision on the subject would be published within a few days.

Sir Frank Noyce introduced the Trade Disputes Act Extending Bill. This motion, he observed, should not be taken to mean that they had rejected proposals from local Governments and non-officials; but owing to too heavy business this session, Government were not able to ask the House to consider further amendments during the present session.

Sir Joseph Bhore explained that before introducing the Bill, he had consulted the leaders of all parties and secured their concurrence

The Bill was passed without any discussion.

AMENDED BANK BILL PASSED

Sir George Schuster then moved that the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill constituting the Reserve Bank be taken up for consideration. He said that the amendments were purely formal, and in most cases, they were corrections of verbal errors. The House approved of all the amendments and the Bill as amended by the Council of State was passed without any discussion.

WHEAT IMPORT DUTY ACT

Sir Joseph Bhore moved that the Bill amending the operation of Wheat, (Import Duty) Act be taken up for consideration. He said that if duty was abolished, a further undesirable decline in the price of Indian wheat would occur, and that since the import duty in the past had not resulted in unreasonable rise in prices of the Indian produce, and the harvest this year was very good, the consumers interests were quite safe.

"PROTECT RICE FIRST"

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya asked why Sir Joseph Bhore had not given figures beforehand and inserted them in the statement of objects and reasons. Government's attitude seemed to be that the Assembly was merely there to pass official decrees. An article had appeared in the press to-day saying that a new Assembly would be elected. He asked the Commerce Member not to place members in that position but to help them with figures beforehand so that members might be able to study and criticise. He spoke particularly of the case of rice which the Government was ignoring. He asked why was this indifference to Madras which in the past had been milched to keep the Central Government going. He warned that he would oppose the Bill until rice was given protection.

SUPPLY STATISTICS.

Mr. Morgan joined issue with the previous speaker asking for the supply of statistics beforehand.

OVERPRODUCTION.

Mr Maswood Ahmed supported the case for rice and asked why wheat was sent at cheap freights to Bihar and Bengal, and why should similar concession not be shown to the carriage of rice to the North. Government should plan out economic production of wheat and not launch irrigation schemes like Sukkur which were only causing overproduction.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar complained that Government was not giving proper attention to rice-growers, who constituted the majority of cultivators and tax-payers compared with wheat interests.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the Bill owing to "callous" indifference shown by the Government in the case of rice. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed promised his support to rice, but defending the wheat protection urged the Government to give up its practice of yearly legislation, but to pass the Bill for three years instead of one, especially as the Executive had power to vary the rate of protection as and when required. Mr. Jadhav on the other hand wanted the existing practice to continue which enabled the mem-

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